MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

8 SEPTEMBER 1982

Arab Summit Conference

Arab leaders held lenghty closed door sessions on 6 and 7 September, according to Rabat radio and AFP. They approved a peace plan drafted in the light of the Fahd plan, the Tunisian plan and the U.S. initiative, SPA reported. The press agency also noted that agreement was reached on convening the 13th Arab summit conference in Saudi Arabia and on ending the mission of the Arab Deterrent Forces in Lebanon.

While fears of a clash between Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad and Iraqi President Saddam Husayn proved unfounded, signs of tension were earlier evident between PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat and Al-Asad, who was the only Arab leader absent from 'Arafat's airport arrival ceremony, AFP said.

The conference set up two committees, one on Lebanon and the other on Saudi King Fahd's Middle East peace plan, AFP reported. Noting that the committee on Lebanon has been entrusted with the task of studying the Lebanese working paper calling for the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanon, Voice of Lebanon radio said Syrian President al-Asad had told the Lebanese that the withdrawal of Syrian forces from Lebanon is possible, but not with the continuing Israeli presence in Lebanon. Monte Carlo radio reported that the Syrians have agreed to terminate their army's role as a deterrent force in Lebanon. The conferees in Fes may invite Lebanese President Ilyas Sarkis and President-elect Bashir al-Jumayyil to attend the summit, according to Beirut radio.

PLO leader 'Arafat called on the Arab leaders to adhere to joint defense agreements designed to provide collective security and to end destructive peripheral differences, according to MENA. AFP spoke of reports from the summit that 'Arafat is preparing to launch a new political initiative aimed at establishing a Palestinian state. Informed Palestinian sources cited by the Dubayy newspaper AL-BAYAN said the PLO delegation will not reject President Ronald Reagan's peace plan but will announce that it is "insufficient," QNA report. 'Arafat's political adviser Hani al-Hasan told the Kuwaiti paper AL-QABAS that Reagan's plan fails to meet the Palestinians' aspiration for an independent state and that the PLO will continue its armed struggle until this aspiration is recognized, according to KUNA. Syria and other "hardliners" at the summit condemned and rejected the Reagan plan, the Voice of Lebanon said.

Praising the Arab "consensus" at the summit to clear the atmosphere of division and differences and the "meeting of hearts" around the Palestinian cause, Riyadh radio spoke of "deep pain at the attitude of the gloating onlooker who wishes failure for this good meeting."

Lebanon

Shamir on Border Security — Speaking to EEC envoys in Jerusalem, Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir asserted that the best way to prevent PLO "terrorists" from entering southern Lebanon is through joint Lebanese-Israeli military cooperation, THE JERUSALEM POST reported. Shamir went on to say that an international force would not be effective in such a preventive operation.

Kidnapping, Military Situation -- According to a WAFA report from Damascus cited by AFP, the PLO claimed responsibility for the capture of eight IDF soldiers on 4 September. The report revealed that the soldiers surrendered without opposition. Meanwhile, another AFP report said a hitherto unknown group called the 23 August Movement claimed responsibility for the kidnapping, declaring that the action was in response to the election of Bashir al-Jumayyil as president on 23 August.

Following Israeli threats to Syria regarding the kidnapped IDF soldiers, Beirut radio said the situation in the Al-Biqa' is very tense. However, military sources cited by IDF radio asserted that such reports are "baseless." Meanwhile, Israeli forces are continuing their withdrawal from Beirut, Al-Biqa' and southern Lebanon, Beirut radio reported.

Khalaf Threats -- Fatah Central Committee member Salah Khalaf has declared that the Palestinian Resistance should return to northern Lebanon and the Al-Biqa' Valley to use the areas as bases for armed resistance, Monte Carlo radio reported, adding that this position has created "panic" in political circles in these areas.

Israel

Government sources cited by Jerusalem television expressed surprise at a U.S. Government spokesman's statement that the United States is encouraged by the differences of opinion among Israeli ministers over the proposals by U.S. President Reagan. The sources indicated that this "grave" statement reveals confusion in the United States over Israeli reaction. According to THE JERUSALEM POST, Foreign Minister Shamir told EEC envoys that Israel is ready to resume autonomy talks for the West Bank and Gaza at any time, but that the negotiations have been impeded by new preconditions. Shamir reaffirmed that the U.S. proposals contradict the Camp David accords.

Iran-Iraq War

An Iraqi military spokesman cited by INA reported that Iraqi planes hit Khark Island oil installations on 7 September. The Iranian Air Force commander, in a Tehran paper interview cited by IRNA, praised Khark Island's air defenses for their effectiveness and claimed that Iranian planes could hit any target in Iraq if ordered to do so despite the sophisticated equipment the Iraqis have obtained.

Iran

Musavi on Explosion -- Condemning the 6 September Tehran bomb explosion, Prime Minister Mir-Hoseyn Musavi blamed "hypocrite agents of the United States" for the deed and issued a strong warning to "hypocrites who have remained in Iran and U.S. agents all over the region," according to a communique broadcast by Tehran radio.

Statement on Fes Summit -- A Foreign Ministry statement on the Fes summit, broadcast by Tehran radio, castigated the Arab leaders for including "American plans" on the conference agenda and called on the PLO and Steadfastness Front leaders to adopt "principled and revolutionary stances."

Afghanistan

Western diplomatic sources cited by AFP revealed that Soviet troops suffered heavy losses during their latest offensive against Afghan resistance fighters in the Panjsher Valley. As a result of the massive offensive by Soviet and Afghan troops, the sources said, the troops eventually took control of most of the valley.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Middle East and Africa

Vol V No 174 *8 September 1982*

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW i

INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

Arab Summit Conference Continues in Fes A 1
Fahd Meets Hassan, King Husayn [SPA] A 1
Riyadh, Kuwait Adopt PLO Stand [MENA] A 1
'Arafat, Al-Asad: 'Tension' [AFP] A 1
Committees Discuss Peace Plans [MENA] A 1
AFP on Syrian, Iraqi Speeches A 2
MENA Reports 'Arafat Address A 3
News Conference Postponed [SPA] A 4
Committee Completes Work [SPA] A 4
Second Committee Concludes [SPA] A 4
VOL Report A 5
MENA Report A 5
QNA Reports PLO Stand A 6
Salah Khalaf on Palestinian Presence in Lebanon [Monte Carlo] A 6
Khalil al-Wazir Reports PLO Military Plans [KUNA] A 6
Hani al-Hasan Criticizes Reagan Plan 7 September [AL-QABAS] A 7
Nayif Hawatimah Addresses Ba'labak Meeting [Monte Carlo] A 7
Salah Khalaf Grants Interview to DER SPIEGEL [Hamburg 6 Sep] A 8
ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT Views Reagan Initiative [London 3 Sep] A 12
LATE REPORT: Fes Arab Summit Conference Approves Peace Plan [SPA] A 13

ARABIAN PENINSULA

SAUDI ARABIA

Minister Denounces Israeli Settlement Policy C 1
Iran's Kho'ini Arrives in Medina 2 September [Tehran] C 1
Meets With Shaykh Yamani [Tehran] C 1
Addresses Pilgrims [Tehran] C 1
Meets Saudi Counterpart [Tehran] C 1
Leads Pilgrims Through Streets [Tehran] C 2
Riyadh Radio Comments on Reagan Initiative C 3

UAE

Algerian Foreign Minister Arrives on Brief Visit [QNA] C 5
Makes Statement to QNA C 5

PDRY

Plot Uncovered; Former Official Executed C 6
[London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT 7 Sep]
New Minister Receives Gromyko Congratulations C 6

EGYPT

Mubarak Praises Reagan Plan in Belgrade Speech	D 1
Ghali Discusses Israeli Invasion, Autonomy Talks	D 3
Further Coverage of Weinberger Visit to Cairo	D 3
Meets With Abu Ghazalah	D 3
Press Conference Held	D 3
Israeli Settlements Discussed	D 5
Departs 6 Sep	D 5
Sudan's President Numayri Makes Cairo Stopover	D 5
Supports U.S. Peace Initiative	D 6
Departs for Fes Summit	D 6
'Ali Receives PLO Executive Council Member Kamal	D 6
Papers View Reagan Peace Plan, Arab Reaction	D 7
AL-AHRAM 4 Sep	D 7
6 Sep Commentaries	D 7
Libyan Airliners Allowed Use of Airspace	D 8
Briefs: Ambassador to Sweden	D 8

IRAQ

Spokesman Announces Destruction of 4 Oil Tankers	E 1
Khark Island Bombed 7 Sep	E 1
Armed Forces Command Issues Communiques	E 1
Communique No 830	E 1
Communique No 831	E 2
Communique No 832	E 2
Communique No 833	E 3
Communique No 834	E 3
AL-JUMHURIYAH Comments on Fes Summit Duties [7 Sep]	E 3

LEBANON

Army Deployment Continues; Israeli Forces Withdraw	G 1
AFP Report	G 1
Joint Forces Claim Capture of Israeli Soldiers	G 1
WAFA Cited on Capture [AFP]	G 1
Anti-Al-Jumayyil Group Claims Capture of IDF Men [AFP]	G 2
Israeli Said To Lead West Beirut Militia Group	G 2
Butrus Comments on Arab Summit, PLO Question [AFP]	G 2
Sarkis, Al-Jumayyil To Be Invited	G 3
Reports on Summit Followed Up	G 4
U.S. Troops' Withdrawal, Israeli 'Threats' Viewed	G 4
40 U.S. Marines Depart	G 4
Salah Khalaf Tours North, Rejects Reagan Plan	G 4
Monte Carlo on Reaction	G 4
PFLP's Hawatimah Inspects Positions in Al-Biqa'	G 5
Islamic Grouping Issues Statement on Future	G 5

SYRIA

Al-Asad Agrees To Pull Out Troops From Lebanon [Monte Carlo]	H 1
Palestine Broadcast Questions Timing of Arab Summit	H 1
Palestine Broadcast Criticizes Reagan Plan	H 2
TISHRIN Criticizes Reagan's Mideast Initiative [6 Sep]	H 2
ATH-THWARAH Urges Arabs To Reject Reagan Plan [5 Sep]	H 3

ISRAEL

Reportage on Reaction to Sharon Remarks on Lebanon I 1
Schiffer Analysis I 1
'Two Schools of Thought' I 3
[THE JERUSALEM POST 8 Sep]
Labor Party Criticizes I 5
MK Sarid Criticizes I 5
Lebanese Christians React I 5
Al-Jumayyil Associates View I 5
S. Lebanon 'Sources' Comment I 6
[THE JERUSALEM POST 8 Sep]
Deputy Ministers Meet With Phalangist Envoys I 6
Shamir Addresses Knesset Defense Committee I 7
Habib Mission To Resume I 7
Camp David 'Deviations' Viewed I 7
U.S. 'Favors' Arab Stand I 8
[THE JERUSALEM POST 8 Sep]
Comments on Al-Murabitun I 9
IDF Commander Drori on Kidnapping Incident I 9
Syria Held Responsible I 9
'Circles' Surprised at White House Statement I 10
Reportage on Reaction to Reagan Initiative I 10
Tzipori, Bar-Lev Comment I 10
Ambassador Blum Comments I 11
Labor Condemns Cabinet Rejection I 11
MAPAM Criticizes Rejection I 12
RAKAH Rejects Initiative I 12
Frayj on W. Bank, Gaza Support [MA'ARIV 7 Sep] I 12
Frayj Calls on Fes Summit I 12
'Peace Now' Launches Campaign [DAVAR 7 Sep] I 13
IDF Fixes 'Red Line' for Syrians in Lebanon [MA'ARIV 5 Sep] I 13
Morning Press Editorials on Lebanon, Fes Summit I 14
Nabulus Youth Killed in Clash With IDF Patrol I 15
Death Sparks Demonstration [AFP] I 15
Further Report I 15
Security Forces Kill Arab Youth Near Tulkarm I 16
Tzipori Proposes Elections Within 3 Months I 16
Government Announces Plan To Fight Inflation I 16
Zaire Envoy: Begin May Visit in October [MA'ARIV 7 Sep] I 17
Briefs: Workers From Territories I 17

NORTH AFRICA

ALGERIA

SFRY's Kraigher Arrives in Algiers 4 September Q 1
Talks With Bitat Q 1
Meets With Messaadia Q 1

LIBYA

PDRY President Arrives, Makes Statement Q 1
Al-Qadhdhafi Attends Military Graduation 4 Sep Q 2
Jallud Addresses 'Producers' 3 September Q 2
Chadian Army Command Greets Al-Qadhdhafi Q 3

MOROCCO

AL-ALAM Calls Reagan Plan 'Turning Point' Q 4
Liberian President Departs 3 September Q 4

SUDAN

Demonstrators Demand U.S. Support for Palestinians Q 4
Numayri To Study U.S. Mideast Initiative Q 4
At-Tayyib Confers With Soviet Charge 4 Sep Q 5
Minister Returns From Cairo Integration Talks Q 5

TUNISIA

Bourguiba Addresses Message to Fes Summit Q 5

WESTERN SAHARA

Information Ministry Issues Communique Q 6

EAST AFRICA

KENYA

Security Situation Improves; Curfew Lifted R 1
President Moi Speaks in Machakos 4 September R 1
Paper Says 10 People Being Held for Questioning R 3
[DAILY NATION 7 Sep]

SOMALIA

DFSS Issues Warning to Arab League States [Radio Kulmis] R 3
Barre 'Grateful' for U.S. Military Aid R 4
DFSS Captures Latest U.S.-Supplied Arms [Radio Kulmis] R 4

TANZANIA

Chadian Minister Arrives With Message for Nyerere R 5
Briefs: GDR Official Visits R 5

UGANDA

Bill Returning Property to Asians Passed R 5

CENTRAL AFRICA

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Opposition Group Leader Asks Antiregime Fight [AFP] S 1
Minister on Planned 'Revolutionary Organization' [AFP] S 1

CHAD

Habre Aide Announces Arrest of 'Libyan Agent' S 2
[Paris LE MONDE 3 Sep]

WEST AFRICA

GHANA

Rawlings Sends Message to Al-Qadhdhafi [JANA] T 1

LIBERIA

Students Told To Vacate University Premises T 1

SOUTHERN AFRICA

ANGOLA

Increased RSA Military Activity Reported U 1
UNITA Claims Successes in Military Operations U 1
[Johannesburg]

ZIMBABWE

Nkomo on Efforts To Find Kidnapped Tourists [AFP] U 1

ARAB SUMMIT CONFERENCE CONTINUES IN FES

Fahd Meets Hassan, King Husayn

LD060906 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0830 GMT 6 Sep 82

[Text] Fes, 6 Sep (SPA) -- His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz held a series of contacts and consultations last night with a number of Arab leaders who arrived in Fes to attend the meetings of the 12th Arab summit conference due to start later today. His majesty conferred at his residence in Fes with His Majesty King Hassan II of Morocco. He then met with His Majesty King Husayn of Jordan. The discussion dealt with issues to be discussed at the summit and the importance of reaching a unified Arab stand and a unified Arab strategy to face the challenges during the forthcoming phase.

Riyadh, Kuwait Adopt PLO Stand

NC061837 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1720 GMT 6 Sep 82

[Text] Fes, 6 Sep (MENA) -- The MENA correspondent here has learned that Saudi Arabia and Kuwait have linked their stand on President Reagan's initiative for settling the Palestinian question with the PLO stand on this initiative.

The correspondent has also learned that PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat will declare the PLO's stand on the U.S. initiative at the summit conference and that he will deliver a speech at the conference's opening session, which will be held at the royal palace in Fes tonight.

It is worthwhile mentioning that the PLO discussed the U.S. initiative at the meetings it held in Tunis in the past 2 days.

'Arafat, Al-Asad: 'Tension'

NC071336 Paris AFP in English 1325 GMT 7 Sep 82

[Text] Fes, Morocco, Sept. 7 (AFP) -- The Arab League summit entered its second day here today in a closed-door session devoted to forging the basis of an Arab agreement on conditions for peace with Israel. The summit, attended by 20 delegations, confronted a 23-point agenda that included controversial proposals to end the Arab-Israeli conflict from Tunisia and Saudi Arabia.

Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, whose forces have just been evacuated from west Beirut, seemed prepared to launch an international diplomatic offensive to promote the notion of a Palestinian state, observers here said.

Signs of tension, however, were evident yesterday between Mr 'Arafat and Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad, the only Arab head of state who was not on hand at the airport to greet the PLO chief. Mr 'Arafat nonetheless received a triumphant welcome from 12 Arab heads of state including a 21-gun salute.

The gathering was also expected to deal with the recent Israeli offensive in Lebanon, the Iran-Iraq war and the dispute between Ethiopia and Somalia.

Committees Discuss Peace Plans

NC071927 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1855 GMT 7 Sep 82

[Text] Fes, 7 Sep (MENA) -- MENA has learned that two committees have been formed by the Arab summit conference.

The first is comprised of the presidents and kings alone. It met today and discussed the Middle East peace plans -- President Bourguiba's plan, the Saudi plan and U.S. President Ronald Reagan's peace initiative. And the U.S. initiative is not tabled for discussion at the summit conference, but (?the consultations underway) are taking it into consideration.

MENA has also learned that the Arab delegations consider the U.S. initiative as a positive step and as a development in the U.S. stance toward finding a peaceful settlement to the Middle East problem.

The second committee is comprised of the Arab foreign ministers. It met today to discuss the situation of the Palestinians in the Arab states, especially those who have been evacuated from west Beirut to some Arab states.

AFP on Syrian, Iraqi Speeches

NC071941 Paris AFP in English 1922 GMT 7 Sep 82

[Text] Fes, Morocco, Sep 7 (AFP) -- U.S. President Ronald Reagan's latest Middle East proposals for Palestinian self-government on the West Bank and the Gaza Strip and rejection of Israeli annexation of the territories dominated the second day of the Arab summit conference here today. Amid some optimism that the conference might reach concrete results, sources close to several delegations stressed the generally moderate tone of the different speeches.

Palestine Liberation Organisation leader Yasir 'Arafat, who in the last resort will be responsible for clearing the way to a settlement in the Middle East, has yet to state his position officially. However, there were reports that he was preparing to launch a new political initiative aimed at setting up a Palestinian state.

There was speculation that Mr 'Arafat could accept what he sees as the "positive" points in the Reagan proposals as a basis for future negotiations.

Moderate Arab leaders taking part in the conference have already welcomed the U.S. stand, pointing out that any outright rejection of the proposals could lead to an about-turn by Washington which would leave Arabs and Israelis lining up for a new confrontation. Rejection would also open the way for Israeli Premier Menahem Begin to go ahead with further annexation, which Mr Reagan has implicitly condemned.

Two of the major speeches at today's session came from Iraqi President Saddam Husayn, and Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad. Reliable sources said that fears of a clash between the two leaders in the conference hall, because of their political differences and opposing stands in the Gulf war, proved unfounded.

President Husayn reportedly made a moderate speech in which the key was the need to reduce tensions in his part of the world.

In his three-hour address, President al-Asad explained the Syrian position, stressing heavy Syrian losses during Israel's Lebanon invasion. On the issue of peace plans, he remains set against any settlement that might seem to give way to the U.S. or Israel.

Meanwhile, the conference has set up two committees, on Lebanon and the Saudi Arabian peace proposals known as the Fahd plan.

MENA Reports 'Arafat Address

NC072210 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2115 GMT 7 Sep 82

[Text] Fes, 7 Sep (MENA) -- Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee chairman, has demanded that the Arab kings and presidents immediately return to the Arab collective security [agreement], adhere to the joint defense agreements and call immediately on the Arab ministers of defense, foreign affairs and economy to map out a new military-political-economic strategy that will enable the Arab nation to confront Israel and its allies.

In a speech to the 12th Arab summit conference, 'Arafat also demanded that the requisite steps be taken to achieve the unity of real Arab action in the official and popular domains and to end the destructive peripheral differences and conflicts that exhaust the Arab nation's potentials.

He also emphasized the importance of facing the challenges before the Arab nation with an integrated political Arab step at the various levels -- a step that will take into account discriminating between friend and foe and that will stem from the given facts of reality to tackle all the Arab nation's causes in the domains of national, inter-Arab, religious and international obligations.

In his speech to the Arab kings and presidents, 'Arafat announced that the losses incurred in the Israeli invasion of Lebanon amounted to 49,600 martyrs and wounded from among the Lebanese and Palestinian civilians; some 5,300 martyrs and wounded from among military personnel; approximately 6,000 missing; and the destitution of 1 million Lebanese and Palestinians. In this respect, the PLO Executive Committee chairman demanded that the response be commensurate with the "tremendous earthquake" and with the sensation of the challenge which is burdening the whole Arab conscience.

Yasir 'Arafat has thus confronted the Arab kings and presidents with their responsibilities concerning the options and the historical and fateful turning points, affirming that the Arab nation now finds itself in an unenviable state of affairs disagreeable to the Arab masses and requiring a new stance.

Yasir 'Arafat demanded a historic stand by the Arab nation -- a stand that will restore hope and confidence to Lebanon and the Arabs. He also confirmed his faith in the Arab nation, in the inevitability of its triumph and in its ability to surmount the factors of division, estrangement and differences.

The PLO chairman noted that the lesson learned from Beirut's steadfastness confirms the fact that the Arab nation's intrinsic power is the solid foundation for confronting the dangers threatening this nation.

'Arafat elucidated that the venue is not one of reproach or subversion. What is required, he noted, is building, working and hammering out a plan for confronting aggression and usurpation.

Yasir 'Arafat affirmed that the Israeli invasion of Lebanon aimed and still aims at drawing a new map of the Arab region. He said that the Resistance's decision to leave Beirut would not have been taken had it not been for the sake of the heroes of Beirut and our love for them and the inhabitants of Beirut, of whom we are proud.

The leader of the liberation organization lauded the steadfastness of Beirut and its men following Israel's destruction of 14 Palestinian refugee camps and 32 Lebanese villages on its way to Beirut before it began its siege of the capital.

In this regard, 'Arafat demanded that financial aid be provided to the Lebanese people immediately for rebuilding and reconstructing Lebanon and compensating them for the massive losses they sustained during the Israeli invasion.

Yasir 'Arafat also demanded that material and moral backing be extended to the Palestinian people in the occupied territories and in Lebanon and that this backing be devoted to reconstruction to enable the people to continue their struggle to liberate their land and to set up their independent state on their national Palestinian soil and to offset the material and military losses sustained by the Palestinian fighters and strugglers and by the joint forces.

In concluding his speech, 'Arafat affirmed that the peoples and masses of the Arab nation are watching with expectation and hope the results of the 12th Arab summit conference. He also asserted his faith in the Arab nation's ability to confront challenges and calamities.

News Conference Postponed

LD072222 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2135 GMT 7 Sep 82

[Excerpt] Fes, 7 Sep (SPA) -- The political committee set up by the 12th Arab summit conference continued its meeting until late tonight.

The Arab summit conference decided to set up this committee comprising the . of the delegations from Saudi Arabia, Lebanon, Jordan, Palestine, Tunisia, Morocco ria to study the present situation in the Middle East.

The meeting of the ministerial committee set up by the conference and which comprises the foreign ministers of Saudi Arabia, Syria, Lebanon, Palestine and Morocco to study the current situation in Lebanon and the working papers presented to the conference, began tonight.

The final session of the Arab summit is expected to be held tomorrow, Wednesday, in Ifrane.

It was stated in Fes this evening that the news conference the Moroccan minister of state in charge of foreign affairs and official spokesman of the Arab summit conference, M'hamed Boucetta, was scheduled to hold tonight has been postponed and will be held later.

Committee Completes Work

LD072256 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2212 GMT 7 Sep 82

[Excerpt] Fes, 7 Sep (SPA) -- The six-member committee set up by the 12th Arab summit conference concluded its meeting at 0100. The committee will submit the results of its meeting to the Arab summit.

Second Committee Concludes

LD072300 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2245 GMT 7 Sep 82

[Text] Fes, 7 Sep (SPA) -- The ministerial committee set up by the 12th Arab summit conference concluded its work at 0130 after a meeting that lasted about 3 hours. The committee, comprised of the foreign ministers of Saudi Arabia, Syria, Lebanon, Palestine and Morocco, was formed to study the current situation in Lebanon and the working papers submitted to the Arab summit conference.

VOL Report

NC080644 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0515 GMT 8 Sep 82

[Text] The Arab summit in Fes has tackled basic aspects of the Middle East crisis following a discussion lasting several hours, during which the U.S. proposals were presented.

According to reports from the summit, which convened in a closed session, the Arab hardliners have condemned and rejected the U.S. proposals. Other Arab officials have stated that the Fes summit will concentrate on the Arab peace proposals. These proposals are not expected to receive support because of their rejection by Syria and other Arab sides allied with Damascus.

Two committees are studying the Lebanese, Syrian and Palestinian working papers to summit the results to the final session, which is expected to be held today.

A violent clash took place during the closed session between Iraqi President Saddam Husayn and Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad. Al-Asad spoke for more than 3 hours about Syria's losses in its war with Israel. President Saddam Husayn spoke of the war with Iran, its implications and the interference of Arab sides in it. The leader of the Lebanese delegation, Minister Joseph Abu Khatir, was the last speaker. He emphasized all aspects of the Lebanese working paper.

According to reports from Fes, President al-Asad told the Lebanese chief delegate that the withdrawal of the Syrian forces from Lebanon is not impossible but not in the interests of the continuation of the Israeli presence.

Yasir 'Arafat has made no mention of Lebanon. He said he welcomes some of the aspects of the U.S. proposals to settle the Palestinian question.

MENA Report

NC080944 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0915 GMT 8 Sep 82

[Text] Fes, 8 Sep (MENA) -- MENA has learned that the Arab summit conference, which is currently meeting in the Moroccan city of Fes, will announce an Arab plan containing Arab principles for the establishment of peace in the Middle East based on the Saudi peace plan and other peace initiatives.

The agency has also learned that there has been a tendency at the conference to form delegations of Arab kings and presidents for contacts with the big powers to persuade them to support the Arab position on a peaceful settlement of the Middle East problem. The conference is scheduled to issue a final statement later today on its results. Some of the conference resolutions will be secret and others will be made public.

The Arab kings and presidents at the conference held a secret meeting last night in France, about 60 kilometers from Fes. This was their last secret session.

QNA Reports PLO Stand

GF071526 Doha QNA in Arabic 0835 GMT 7 Sep 82

[Text] Dubayy, 7 Sep (QNA) -- The newspaper AL-BAYAN published here today quotes informed Palestinian sources in Tunis as saying that the PLO delegation led by Yasir 'Arafat to the Fes summit will not reject U.S. President Reagan's plan on the Palestinian issue, but it will announce that the plan is insufficient. The delegation will focus on the PLO's right to make, alone, any decision on the U.S. plan, on any negotiations and on the deputization or nondeputization of Jordan. In other words, the PLO rejects any Arab deputization and insists on a pure Palestinian decision.

The newspaper says the PLO will support the Saudi and Tunisian plans and others that promote the establishment of an independent Palestinian state as is the case of the French-Egyptian plan.

The Palestinian sources affirmed that the expanded Executive Committee which met in Tunisia 2 days ago and was attended by representatives of all Palestinian groups, gave 'Arafat full authorization to adopt the right stand at the Arab summit conference.

SALAH KHALAF ON PALESTINIAN PRESENCE IN LEBANON

JN071024 Monte Carlo Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1005 GMT 7 Sep 82

[Text] Salah Khalaf, alias Abu Iyad, Fatah Central Committee member, has stated that the Fes summit conference cannot impose political concessions on the PLO, which will continue to confront Israel.

In a statement during a tour yesterday of Palestinian camps in Tripoli, north of Lebanon, Khalaf said the Palestinian Resistance must exist in Lebanon, adding: We hope to hold a news conference in Beirut, which is considered our capital. He added that the PLO has left Beirut temporarily to preserve the citizens, but northern Lebanon and Al-Biqa' are not far from Beirut.

Abu Iyad warned Lebanese President-elect Bashir al-Jumayyil against harming Palestinian civilians.

KHALIL AL-WAZIR REPORTS PLO MILITARY PLANS

LD051656 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1610 GMT 5 Sep 82

[Text] Damascus, 5 Sep (KUNA) -- Khalil al-Wazir (Abu Jihad), deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian Revolutionary forces and member of the Fatah Central Committee, has announced that the military leadership of the PLO is now planning military action by the Palestinian Revolution and an armed struggle against the Zionist enemy inside and outside the occupied territories.

In a statement to KUNA, he said the PLO military council will meet during the next few days in the Al-Biqa' region to set up a command for the joint Palestinian forces and to look into the mustering of the Palestinian forces which recently left Beirut for a number of Arab states.

He said the Palestinian people are destined to fight the Zionist enemy until they achieve their rights: the right to self-determination and the right to establish an independent state on Palestinian national soil. We in the Palestinian Revolution fought for 3 months from southern Lebanon to the mountains, and in Beirut, and left Beirut as a result of special circumstances and in order to spare the victims among the Lebanese civilians.

We recorded glorious acts of heroism and left with our heads high, wearing our uniforms and carrying our weapons. He reaffirmed that the fight against the enemy will not stop. He said: We will resume fighting from Al-Biqa', from the north, behind enemy lines, in the south and inside the occupied territories.

He announced that the PLO is currently carrying out an operation to concentrate the Palestinian military force. He said: We will work to gather our forces at the appropriate place from where we will be able to deal telling blows to the Zionist enemy. During this period of preparation we will not leave the enemy alone. Our Palestinian forces, from the positions where they are now -- behind the enemy lines -- will strike at enemy concentrations, at personnel and at lines of communications and supplies and will engage the enemy as long as it is present on Lebanese soil, until it is defeated, and then we will then pursue it inside occupied Palestine.

HANI AL-HASAN CRITICIZES REAGAN PLAN 7 SEPTEMBER

LD071304 Kuwait KUNA in English 1104 GMT 7 Sep 82

[Text] Kuwait, Sept 7 (KUNA) -- The political advisor of Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, Hani al-Hasan, stated here Tuesday that U.S. President Reagan's plan for the Middle East fails to meet the aspirations of the Palestinian people in the creation of an independent state on their national soil.

In a statement to AL-QABAS newspaper, Al-Hasan, who arrived here Monday, added that the PLO has resolved to continue its armed struggle, along with the political drive, until recognition of the independent state, "the same way we secured our recognition as an existing people." He was presumably alluding to the latest U.S. recognition of the Palestinian problem as one of legitimate rights rather than one of refugees.

'Arafat's political advisor said, "Our stand is clear: no recognition of Israel under any circumstances and the inevitable creation of our independent state on the land of Palestine. Putting an end to occupation is the first means for establishing the Palestinian state." The Palestinian official asserted that these were the PLO decisions for the post-Beirut stage, which he described as difficult and highly sensitive. "However," he added, "the gun will be raised against the Zionist enemy and the fighting will continue."

Al-Haban concluded that contingency plans were arranged beforehand by the PLO Central Council and Executive Committee to face the coming state, but did not reveal the nature or extent of such plans.

NAYIF HAWATIMAH ADDRESSES BA'LABAK MEETING

JN072032 Monte Carlo Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 2000 GMT 7 Sep 82

[Text] At a meeting held in Ba'labak, Lebanon, today, Nayif Hawatimah, secretary general of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, said the Arab summit should reject the Lebanese working paper. He also said that north Lebanon and Al-Biqa' should remain beyond the reach of Bashir al-Jumayyil's forces. He described the future regime of Bashir al-Jummayil as fascist and pro-Israeli.

SALAH KHALAF GRANTS INTERVIEW TO DER SPIEGEL

DW061455 Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 6 Sep 82 pp 98-101

[Interview with Fatah Central Committee member Salah Khalaf, under the nom de guerre Abu Iyad -- date, place not given]

[Text] SPIEGEL: Abu Iyad, when you said goodbye to your comrades-in-arms in Lebanon, the leftist Lebanese, you said: "I will return soon." Do you, does the PLO, want to return to Lebanon?

Abu Iyad: In saying this I did not mean my personal return. What I wanted to say was that the battle with the Zionist enemy has not yet come to an end and that we still have many sympathizers in Lebanon.

SPIEGEL: Do you want to fight now against Bashir al-Jumayyil, the new Lebanese president, as well as Sharon and his army?

Abu Iyad: Those who believe the situation will stabilize now and that Bashir al-Jumayyil will really come to power are wrong. Bashir al-Jumayyil is only a figurehead of the United States and Israel in Lebanon. Both want to Israelize Lebanon.

SPIEGEL: It is already mostly occupied by Israel.

Abu Iyad: Al-Jumayyil was successful because the Americans and the Israelis support him fully. However, the Zionist and American presence will not last forever; therefore, Bashir al-Jumayyil will be the only loser of the battle for Lebanon in the long run.

SPIEGEL: Some parts of Lebanon are not yet controlled by Israel. Do you think Israel could conquer the rest too?

Abu Iyad: Israel is no doubt in a position to conquer all of Lebanon even against strong resistance. However, Israeli occupation does not mean that the Israelis can control the minds and hearts of the people.

SPIEGEL: Did you expect Israel to advance to Beirut and besiege the capital?

Abu Iyad: I tell you quite frankly not only as one of the PLO leaders, but as the responsible person for the safety of the Revolution: I knew for a long time about the Israeli invasion plans, since February this year.

SPIEGEL: So you expected all this?

Abu Iyad: I did not only expect it, I was informed. My informers told me that Israel planned to overrun Lebanon. However, there was a hitch to these plans. The Israelis thought they might need 1 or 2 weeks before the whole thing would be over.

SPIEGEL: It lasted for 11 weeks, but you had to withdraw in the end.

Abu Iyad: The Israelis believed that we would run from their tanks like rabbits run from a fox. They were very much surprised, therefore, that we resisted this enormous military strength for so long.

SPIEGEL: The Israelis advanced rather quickly to Beirut. Did you get the information that Sharon wanted to storm Beirut?

Abu Iyad: His plans also evisaged storming Beirut. He tried it 11 times. Think of that Thursday when Beirut was bombed for 11 hours without interruption.

SPIEGEL: Did you pass your information on to the political and military PLO leaders?

Abu Iyad: I have immediately informed those who were politically and militarily responsible together with me. The leadership was exactly informed, everybody without an exception; everyone knew it.

SPIEGEL: Did you tell your Arab friends: the Syrians, Iraqis and Libyans?

Abu Iyad: I made my information available to all. Unfortunately, none of them believed it. Nobody could imagine that Israel had such plans and that it wanted to implement them.

SPIEGEL: Did you also inform your Soviet friends?

Abu Iyad: Naturally, but this superpower also did not believe my information. The Russians have always comforted me by saying: It could be that the Israeli forces would advance to Sahrari River, but not any further to the north.

SPIEGEL: If the Israelis could conquer south Lebanon so quickly, it was probably also due to the action of the Palestinians in south Lebanon, where they were not too popular.

Aby Iyad: Certainly, we have made many mistakes there, also personal mistakes, but that is as it is. You cannot have as strict discipline in a resistance organiztion of thousands of armed fighters as in a company of a regular army.

SPIEGEL: Did you try?

Abu Iyad: We have tried it frequently. We have warned of the consequences. But you know, if you have more than 10 Palestinian groupings and more than 56 Lebanese militia organizations, how can you make all of them agree? We were not a state after all, we did not have any state authority.

SPIEGEL: You have made strategic mistakes too. You bought old tanks from the Soviet Union and the East bloc states. You bought guns that were of no use to you as guerrillas and that were quickly overrun by the Israelis.

Abu Iyad: Yes, you are right here, too, to some extent. It was a great strategic mistake that some of our leaders did not adhere to the Shtura agreement between the PLO and the Lebanese Government. Had we adhered to it, we would probably have lost only 50 to 60 percent of our useless military presence in south Lebanon, but we could have preserved 40 percent. In addition, we would not have lost our political existence in Lebanon. Because some of our leaders did not adhere to this agreement, we have now lost practically everything. I am of the opinion that this is the only grave, strategic mistake we have made.

SPIEGEL: Now that you no longer have any military power in Lebanon, do you accept the plan of Saudi Arabian King Fahd which envisages mutual recognition by the PLO and Israel?

Abu Iyad: If the United States accepts this plan I will likewise accept it immediately, but I am not prepared to surrender directly to Israel all our trump cards without getting something in return from Israel or from the Americans who are allied with Israel. I repeat: If the United States accepts this plan, I will also do so immediately.

SPIEGEL: Do you concede to Israel a right to exist in this region?

Abu Iyad: I accept any plan that says a national Palestinian state having Jerusalem as its capital will emerge and will be granted the right to return and of self-determination.

SPIECEL: You mean to say that under certain conditions you are receptive to compromise?

Abu Iyad: Why, of course. But I will not enter into any compromise until my rights have been guaranteed.

SPIEGEL: Why don't you simply do it that way? Recognize Israel and the problem is settled.

Abu Iyad: That would be blackmail. You ask me to recognize Israel without anybody guaranteeing me the right to set up my independent national state. Why do you ask that of me, anyway?

SPIEGEL: U.S. President Reagan by his plan has shown the basis of a potential solution. Does his proposal meet with your approval?

Abu Iyad: I see many positive elements in Reagan's speech. For the first time he talks of a Palestinian state and of an Israeli pullout from Gaza and the West Bank. He talks of the interests of the Palestinian people and praises our withdrawal from Lebanon to boot. As far as I am concerned, these are new tones which just cannot be ignored. Though the speech does not quite satisfy us, it is not at all bad as a beginning. To resolve the Palestinian problem, however, a comprehensive political deal needs to be made.

SPIEGEL: What do you mean by that?

Abu Iyad: There must be a national Palestinian state as against an Israeli state which already exists. The Americans are aware of that, we have been telling them that for 4 years through their Arab friends. They are perfectly aware of what we want, but for 4 years they have tried to lead us on a wild goose chase.

SPIEGEL: How do you explain this sudden revelation by the Americans?

Abu Iyad: By our resistance in Beirut. Our leadership has not been destroyed. If we continue to hold our ground and fight, Reagan and his successors will have to give more.

SPIEGEL: You are now distributed all over the Arab world, so you would have to engage in political rather than military activities now. Will you now form a Palestinian government-in-exile?

Abu Iyad: No, because the PLO has already been recognized by more than 120 states, and we do not need any further recognition. The Egyptians are urging us to form a government-in-exile. If we formed a government, it would have to have a territory and a people. We have neither. Our territory is occupied, our people oppressed. Perhaps the idea of a government-in-exile will not be out of place anymore in a later phase and in a different situation, but it is out of place for the time being.

SPIEGEL: Hence, it is not true that Yasir 'Arafat will be proclaiming a government-in-exile in Tunis?

Abu Iyad: Yasir 'Arafat cannot decide this all on his own, and none of us has that ambition.

SPIEGEL: You conferred directly with the top Syrian leadership after your arrival in Damascus. Do you believe a military confrontation between Israel and Syria is imminent?

Abu Iyad: In no case do I expect a military confrontation, unless the Israelis expect to gain more from a military action than from a political solution. However, I expect the Syrians and Israelis to withdraw from Lebanon. This would be logical and natural.

SPIEGEL: Do you believe Syria will allow you to operate from its territory against the territories occupied by Israel?

Abu Iyad: We don't need any neighbor territories as a staging point for military actions in the occupied territories. We don't need any Syrian territory for that purpose. We have in the occupied area a basis within the people which is broad enough.

SPIEGEL: Having lost your military basis in Lebanon, will you now carry out terrorist action throughout the world as you once did in Europe?

Abu Iyad: No, the Europeans need not be afraid. We will not punish them for the deportment of their politicians and journalists. We have decided to intensify the armed struggle in the occupied territories. The future will tell indeed what I mean by that.

SPIEGEL: You said Begin's hair will stand on end. What do you mean by that?

Abu Iyad: It was my reply to Begin's vile and impudent contention that he defeated us militarily. He brags and says he has destroyed this Palestinian riffraff for good. He will indeed live to see things yet that will make his hair stand on end.

SPIEGEL: Do you believe there might be peaceful coexistence between Israelis and Palestinians some day?

Abu Iyad: You know, it is not just Begin, Sharon and Shamir who are fanatic -- nearly all Israeli politicians are. Take this socialist Shimon Peres, for example. Do you know what he told Lebanese politician Khalid Junblatt? He said: I support our army's action in Lebanon. Our soldiers will catch Yasir 'Arafat and his ilk in a fishing net and carry them in this net to a camp in Israel, suspended from a helicopter. This is the punishment they deserve. We are not human beings for this socialist politician Peres. As long as something like this is said I see no chance for peaceful coexistence.

SPIEGEL: Why are you offended by the words of the Israelis? The Arab also often talk like that. With the exception of lip service, the Palestinians have gotten nothing from them.

Abu Iyad: From the first week of the invasion all Arab radio and television stations and the Arab press have reapeated just one thing: the moving of the Palestinians out of Lebanon. They have not said a word or shown a picture of our heroic steadfastness. If the Arab states had such leaders as we in the PLO, the withdrawal from Beirut would not have happened.

SPIEGEL: Why did you make the decision to withdraw from Beirut?

Abu Iyad: Well, you know if the political friends with whom you have cooperated and fought for years suddenly come to you and say please, have mercy on our children, women and old people because the Zionists are blockading Beirut so brutally, you must naturally decide whether it would be correct to hold it [Beirut] to the last man. Had we held it to the last man, there would have been no children, women and civilians left in Beirut. Sharon was determined to erase this city. We would have fought a heroic battle, but the price would have been too high.

SPIEGEL: But you, Abu Iyad, were one of the agitators. You have always said: "We will never leave Beirut, we will make Beirut a Stalingrad for Israel."

Abu Iyad: Two events made me ponder. One day after an air raid I saw women and children literally creeping in the bombed streets and drinking polluted water from the street. That was a shock to me. The second event: During a heavy Israeli air raid I had to seek shelter in an underground garage. More than 300 women and children were assembled there. The Israelis probably knew that I had fled to that garage. They intensified their raid and hit the building. Within seconds I saw dead women and children in front of me -- a terrible sight. I still cannot forget them.

SPIEGEL: These pictures forced you to change your mind?

Abu Iyad: Yes, really. I didn't take part in leadership sessions any more because I couldn't make a clear decision whether we should leave Beirut or not. Eventually, humaneness took the upper hand and I agreed to withdraw.

SPIEGEL: So Sharon's determination forced you to withdraw?

Abu Iyad: No, no, not Sharon's determination. Sharon had decided to kill the civilians, to kill everything facing his guns.

SPIEGEL: Sharon and Begin say you should be grateful to the Israeli Government for sparing your life.

Abu Iyad: That is a lie. When one of the cease-fires was announced, the Israelis suddenly fired at an eighth-floor building and erased it. Upon protest of the American mediator Habib and Lebanese Prime Minister al-Wazzan, Sharon replied literally: "We adhere to the cease-fire, but we have the right to destroy every building where a Palestinian leader stays." That demonstrates that Begin and Sharon did not intend to save our lives.

SPIEGEL: Why didn't the Soviet Union help you? What is your opinion? It interfered strongly in the 1956 Suez crisis.

Abu Iyad: At that time Egyptian President an-Nasir had asked for the help of the Soviet Union. We had Lebanese President Sarkis, who is not An-Nasir and who didn't want to have Soviet help. In addition there was U.S. President Eisenhower at that time, who was willing to throw the Israelis, British and French out of Egypt. Today we have Reagan, who is supporting Israel. For that reason the Russians were very reserved.

SPIEGEL: At the beginning of the Lebanon battle you criticized the approach of the Russians, now you are justifying their attitude. How did this change come about?

Abu Iyad: For a simple reason: If an Arab country had asked for Russian help it would have received it.

SPIEGEL: You mean Syria?

Abu Iyad: This is exactly what I mean. The Russians wanted to interfere in the war, but only if an Arab country had asked them, such as Syria. But Syria did not want to. Besides, why do we hold it against the Russians that they didn't interfere in the war to help us? Why didn't Saudi Arabia use oil as a weapon? And why didn't Libya and Algeria do the same? Why didn't Libya's Al-Qadhdhafi and Algeria's Chadli Bendjedid come to Damascus? Why didn't they send their armies to Syria to fight together from Syria against Israel?

SPIEGEL: Why did Syria refuse to ask the Russians for help?

Abu Iyad: Please don't ask such delicate questions. Better ask the Syrians.

SPIEGEL: Why did 'Arafat go first to Greece and not to an Arab capital?

Abu Iyad: Because he was so nauseated at the attitude of the Arabs that he didn't feel like visiting any Arab capital.

ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT VIEWS REAGAN INITIATIVE

PM071105 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 3 Sep 82 p 9

[Editorial: "Reagan's 'Palestinian' Initiative"]

[Text] The "Palestinian initiative" introduced by President Reagan yesterday constitutes, as far as the United States is concerned, "a compromise solution" between the Arab and Israeli positions.

Reagan has called for the creation of a Palestinian entity in the West Bank and Gaza "linked to Jordan." He regards this to be the "best opportunity for a just, lasting and viable settlement" in the region. He has called on Israel to "freeze" the building of settlements in the West Bank, and at the same time maintained his opposition to the setting up of an independent Palestinian state in the region. He said he is opposed to the annexation of the West Bank to Israel and to the continuation of Israel's control of the West Bank. He added that Jerusalem should remain a "united city," but that its future must be determined through negotiations.

It is recalled that, during the post-1973 war negotiations, Kissinger used to say, "The best solution is the solution that does not satisfy the two parties concerned." It seems that Reagan has applied this Kissinger principle in this initiative. What the U.S. President is proposing falls short of what the Arabs want -- which is an independent Palestinian state and restoration of Arab sovereignty over east Jerusalem. The U.S. proposal gives Jordan, not the PLO, the main role in a Palestinian settlement. The 1974 Rabat summit conference had named the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, and the side responsible for securing their rights.

On the other hand, in this initiative the United States for the first time takes a stand, clearly and officially, against Begin's policy. Begin considers the West Bank to be a part of Israel and he refuses to give it up. He is constantly threatening to annex it. The U.S. initiative also voices opposition to Begin's plans to build more settlements and to Judaize the West Bank.

It is no coincidence that Reagan introduced his initiative as the Arab summit conference was about to convene in Fes. He expects an official Arab decision on it, so that he may proceed with it or "freeze" it.

The Arabs have two choices. They may either reject the initiative and insist on the acceptable minimum, which is an independent Palestinian state in accordance with the 1974 Rabat resolution, or benefit from this initiative by trying to produce a Jordanian-PLO "understanding" for the future of the Palestinian people.

Begin has, of course, rejected the initiative. Some people around Begin are urging the annexation of the West Bank. This is why observers believe it is in the interest of the Arabs to exploit the U.S.-Israeli crisis on this matter which is said to be the worst ever between the two countries.

It is now up to the Arab summit conference.

LATE REPORT: FES ARAB SUMMIT CONFERENCE APPROVES PEACE PLAN

LD081224 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1200 GMT 8 Sep 82

[Text] Fes, 8 Sep (SPA) -- The 12th Arab summit conference held in Fes has approved the united Arab peace plan to settle the Palestine question. Conference sources today mentioned that agreement was reached on this plan in light of the report submitted by the political committee set up by the summit conference during the conference's closed meeting last night, which lasted until the early hours of this morning. The sources added that the plan was drafted in light of the Arab peace plan proposed by His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, the Tunisian plan and the American initiative.

The sources also reported agreement was also reached on convening the 13th Arab summit conference in Saudi Arabia. The conference's sources also stated that the Arab leaders also approved ending the mission of the Arab Deterrent Force in Lebanon.

SAUDI ARABIA

MINISTER DENOUNCES ISRAELI SETTLEMENT POLICY

LD071210 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 7 Sep 82

[Text] Information Minister Dr Muhammad ' Abduh Yamani has declared the kingdom's denunciation of the Zionist enemy's decision to build three new settlements in the occupied Arab territories. Commenting on the decision of the Israeli enemy, the minister stated that the adoption of such a decision at the same time that the United States has submitted its ideas and proposals for peace confirms Israel's intention to obstruct every effort for a settlement, whether it is an Arab, American or Eastern one. It also exposed Israel's lack of desire for peace and its desire to hold on to the occupied territories despite UN decisions that reject the capture of territory by force.

The minister of information explained that what Israel offers through the autonomy talks is purely a political tactic the purpose of which is maneuvering and deception and to gain time until the day when it would finally annex these territories. At the end of his statement the minister stressed the responsibility of peace and justice-loving states to challenge these Israeli actions and to prevent Israel from achieving its objectives.

IRAN'S KHO'INI ARRIVES IN MEDINA 2 SEPTEMBER

Meets With Shaykh Yamani

LD031208 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 3 Sep 82

[Excerpts] According to the Central News Unit, Hojjat ol-Eslam Musavi-Kho'ini, the imam's representative and supervisor of the Iranian pilgrims, arrived yesterday in enlightened Medina to a warm welcome from thousands of Iranian pilgrims.

According to the same report, the Saudi petroleum minister met and conferred with Hojjat ol-Eslam Kho'ini.

Addresses Pilgrims

GF031432 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 3 Sep 82

[Text] Hojjat ol-Eslam Musavi Kho'ini, Imam Khomeyni's representative and supervisor of Iranian pilgimage affairs, who is currently visiting Saudi Arabia, arrived in Medina yesterday. He was received by tens of thousands of Iranian pilgrims and pilgrims from all other Islamic countries.

In a speech to a crowd of visitors at the Holy Mosque, Hojjat ol-Eslam Kho'ini referred to the conspiracies of international arrogance in the region and in Lebanon. He called upon Muslims to unite in order to abort the plots of the enemies of Islam and deprive international arrogance and Zionism of the chance to foment schisms and rifts among Muslim ranks.

Meets Saudi Counterpart

LD032126 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 3 Sep 82

[Text] According to the Central News Unit, the Komeyl prayers were held last night with the participation of Hojjat ol-Eslam Musavi-Kho'ini, the imam's representative and the supervisor of the Iranian hajj pilgrims, and a large number of pilgrims in the Baqi' Cemetery in Medina.

Our correspondent reports that, according to the same report, the hajj minister of Saudi Arabia met with Hojjat ol-Eslam Musavi-Kho'ini. At this meeting hajj issues were discussed and views were exchanged. The hajj minister of Saudi Arabia said: In our view, hajj should include only pilgrimage and prayers, nothing else -- including political views.

In reply, Hojjat ol-Eslam Musavi-Kho'ini said: Hajj should be carried out in the same way that is mentioned in the Holy Koran. In this pilgrimage in which millions of Muslims from all over the world take part, Muslim problems should be discussed and decisions should be taken to solve these problems. In this pilgrimage Muslims should expose the crimes committed by Israel, the suppression of the Palestinian nation in Lebanon, and reveal the conspiracy to recognize the occupying regime of Jerusalem.

In hajj the wrongdoings of East and West, especially the criminal United States toward Muslims and the oppressed of the world, should be talked about. The Soviet aggression against Afghanistan should be condemned and the Muslims should be prepared to repel these aggressions. The hands that commit treason in order to disrupt Muslim unity should be exposed to the world. We expect the Saudi Government to use the hajj, this political and religious congress, in the interests of Islam and Muslims. We do not expect the Saudi Government to stop such a general move against Israel in hajj.

The imam's representative then referred to some Saudi officials and their violations of the law in connection with the pilgrims of the house of God and said: I believe some officials do certain things on purpose in order to pretend that you [Saudi Arabia] do not oppose Israel and that you are against the liberation of Jerusalem. If this situation continues to prevail, it might lead to unpleasant results. Finally, the Saudi minister of hajj promised that steps will be taken to put matters right.

Leads Pilgrims Through Streets

GF080612 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 8 Sep 82

[Text] Last night, thousands of Iranian pilgrims led by Hojjat ol-Eslam Musavi Kho'ini, the imam's representative and sponsor of the pilgrims, along with many other Muslim pilgrims from other countries, marched through the streets of Medina on the anniversary of 8 September to show their hatred for the hypocrites [Mojahedin-e Khalq organization], to protest what happened recently in Khayyam Street in Tehran and to condemn the Fes summit.

The demonstrators chanted "God is great" and other Arabic chants against the United States and Israel. They walked to Baqi' Cemetery and listened to a speech by a religious leader. After noting the positive, prophet-like leadership of Imam Khomeyni, the great leader of the revolution and the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the religious leader talked about uniting Muslims as much as possible, the crimes of the United States and Israel, the Fes conspirators for shattering the brave nation of Palestine and Lebanon and other conspiracies that have been planned by the great murderers against the Islamic Revolution. He talked about the deaths caused by the hypocrites in the incident that happened the day before yesterday in Tehran. At the end, the people united in a prayer reading.

RIYADH RADIO COMMENTS ON REAGAN INITIATIVE

LD031340 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 3 Sep 82

[Salih Hasan commentary]

[Text] At an emergency meeting chaired by Begin, who interrupted his vacation, the Israeli enemy government has rejected the peace plan that U.S. President Reagan presented at dawn yesterday to resolve the Palestinian issue on the basis of setting up autonomy on the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip linked with Jordan, freezing the construction of Israeli settlements and determining the status of Jerusalem through negotiations.

The Israeli Government did not give any justification for its rejection of the proposals, thus explaining the Israeli desire to annex the West Bank and Gaza Strip just as Begin threatened 3 days ago. The Israeli officials, who were disturbed by a possible turn in U.S. Middle East policy, merely accused the United States of deviating from the framework of Camp David, which does not determine the status of the disputed territories, as they put it, until after 5 years of autonomy, while Reagan's proposals go beyond this text to determine which form the autonomy and its future connections will take.

The statement issued by the Israeli Government said the reasons for rejecting the initiative were: participation of the 100,000 inhabitants of Arab East Jerusalem in the autonomy elections; the important Palestinian responsibility in maintaining security in the autonomy region; the demand to freeze the construction of Israeli settlements in the occupied territories; the granting of a rather large degree of autonomy, including Palestinian control of territories and reservoirs on the West Bank and Gaza Strip; the future removal of Israeli sovereignty over the occupied territories, whose links with Jordan will be stronger than called for by the Camp David accords.

U.S. President Ronald Reagan's initiative to resolve the Palestinian issue has aroused different reactions in the world. There have been contradictory comments on how this initiative was founded. While Israel, which immediately rejected these proposals, said the proposal deviates from the Camp David framework, other sources said they do not go beyond the provisions of Camp David. However, observers note that Reagan's proposals have gone beyond the provisions and text of Camp David in three important respects: the U.S. President has provided a definition with regard to the final shape of the administration of Palestinian autonomy; he proposed that this government be connected with Jordan; he rejected, in what seems to be an attempt to strike a balance between Arab and Israeli demands, the idea of the Palestinian state, just as he rejected the idea of permanent Israeli sovereignty or domination over the West Bank and Gaza Strip or rejected new Jewish settlements in these territories. As for Jerusalem, the U.S. President holds the view that it must not be divided and that its status can be determined through negotiations.

When comparing the text of the U.S. proposals with the text of Camp David -- which, it was said, is based on Resolution 242 -- we find that the Camp David agreement itself falls short of realizing a formula for a complete settlement of the issue. Just as the two camp David accords were ambiguous, these proposals are ambiguous regarding the Palestinian people's right to self-determination. On this basis, they conflict with the Egyptian and Israeli interpretation of this point.

While Israel considered that autonomy applied only to the Arab inhabitants and not to the land where they live -- this being Israeli land, the responsibility of whose security falls within the framework of Israeli security -- Egypt regarded Camp David as a framework for a phase that ends after 5 years in the status which the West Bank and Gaza Strip will finally have.

The U.S. plan, from one viewpoint, is a breakthrough in the dispute on the future of the West Bank and Gaza Strip, which the Camp David accords neglected to define, thus helping Israel view the transition as a period of grace to enable it to create a kind of Palestinian acceptance of the idea of coexisting with the Jews who would then build more settlements, achieving a greater Jewish population on the West Bank and Gaza Strip and absorbing the Arab inhabitants in the Israeli community until moving to the next phase, namely, the departure of the Arab inhabitants to Jordan as an alternative homeland.

The U.S. plan contains positive points, such as the removal of Israeli authority from the autonomy area and linking this area with Jordan; this is tantamount to an official U.S. declaration that this area is Palestinian territory. U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz explained this point at a news conference last night, saying that autonomy applies to land, inhabitants and security and describing the settlements Israel is constructing on the West Bank and Gaza Strip as an unlawful action which must stop immediately.

The negative points can be summarized by saying that the proposals, from another viewpoint, are based on the Camp David accords which, in some aspects, relied on verbal agreements the text of which was not contained in the provisions of the accords. This has resulted in the fact that the new U.S. proposals fail to address the question of Palestinian representation and the Palestinian state. However, at this news conference last night, the U.S. secretary of state pointed out that it is feasible for the Palestinians to approve a candidate chosen by Israel and that the PLO might be the legitimate representative of the Palestinians. Instead of a Palestinian state he spoke of the autonomy government; but he failed to mention the fate of the present Israeli settlements or whether they should be dismantled later.

However, when one views Reagan's proposals from the viewpoint of Israeli-U.S. relations and Arab-U.S. relations, one can detect a new American thought and a departure from the customary silence of successive U.S. administrations over Israeli interpretations of the question of Palestinian soveriegnty.

Arab reactions have varied from waiting until the proposals are studied to pointing out that the proposals contain positive points. In the kingdom, Information Minister Dr Muhammad 'Abduh Yamani announced that the kingdom had already received the U.S. proposals, which were under study; the kingdom would express its opinion on these proposals in light of that study in accordance with the kingdom's stances and its policy with regard to the Arab causes.

Today the PLO will hold an emergency Executive Committee meeting in Tunis to discuss the proposals. Faruq Qaddumi, head of the Political Department, referred to the existence of new elements in the initiative; to be precise, the U.S. President's rejection of Israeli sovereignty of Israeli settlements in the occupied territories.

Tunisian Foreign Minister Beji es-Sebsi praised the initiatives and said it is a good step that indicates the desire of the United States to rid itself of Israeli pressure. However, the issue is now in the hands of the PLO since it is the only party, it being the legitimate sole representative of the Palestinian people, that can decide.

Damascus radio rejected the proposals because they are based on the Camp David accords, which will not bring peace.

A spokesman for the Jordanian Foreign Ministry said Reagan's speech contains some positive elements which are worthy of study, and that the principles and proposals contained in the speech are being studied.

There must be consultations with the PLO and other Arab states in accordance with the resolution of the 1974 Arab summit. According to this resolution, the PLO is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

While Egypt announced that the proposals are under study, Egyptian officials said that Egyptian Foreign Ministry experts sat up until the early hours of this morning analyzing Reagan's initiative. U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger, meanwhile, will be arriving today and will meet Egyptian Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali and President Husni Mubarak, to hear the Egyptian reply to the initiative.

At the international level, there have been reactions from Britain, France and West Germany, welcoming the U.S. proposals. France and Britain regarded them as moving nearer to the European ideas. Generally speaking, reactions from West Europe welcome the U.S. initiative, regarding it as a step on the right path.

Soviet media cast doubt on the initiative. TASS said the U.S. President's initiative is an attempt to prevent the creation of an independent Palestinian state. In a brief comment, which did not give a detailed picture of the issue, it said Moscow will take its time in giving its final judgement.

UAE

ALGERIAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES ON BRIEF VISIT

GF052054 Doha QNA in Arabic 1455 GMT 5 Sep 82

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 5 Sep (QNA) -- Algerian Foreign Affairs Minister Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi arrived in Abu Dhabi from Tehran today on a brief visit to the UAE. During his visit, the Algerian minister will hold talks with UAE officials on current developments in the Arab arena, in addition to the efforts made to put an end to the Iraq-Iran war. A QNA correspondent in Abu Dhabi has learned that the Algerian minister will put forth to UAE officials his country's view on viable means to stop this war within the framework of joint UAE and Algerian efforts.

Makes Statement to QNA

GF061848 Doha QNA in Arabic 1130 GMT 6 Sep 82

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 6 Sep (QNA) -- Algerian Foreign Affairs Minister Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, who is currently visiting the UAE, in a statement today expressed his country's hope that the Arab summit conference which will resume its work in Fes, Morocco, will reach a unified Arab stand so that the Arab nation can confront the Zionist enemy threats to it and find a solution for the Palestinian issue that safeguards the Palestinian people's right to an independent state. In his statement to the QNA correspondent in Abu Dhabi, Ibrahimi said he will leave for Morocco later today to lead his country's delegation to the 12th Arab summit conference.

Regarding his talks in Tehran and the reports about Algerian proposals to end Iran-Iraq war, Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi declined to comment and said: We need to be silent in order to reach results that are useful to all. The Algerian foreign affairs minister described his talks with Shaykh Khalifah ibn Zayid, heir apparent and deputy supreme commander in chief of the UAE Armed Forces, regarding the results of his talks with Iranian officials as useful to all. Ibrahimi arrived in Abu Dhabi from Tehran within the framework of a new mediation mission to end war between Iraq and Iran.

PDRY

PLOT UNCOVERED; FORMER OFFICIAL EXECUTED

PM071515 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 7 Sep 82 p 1

[ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT report: "Former Intelligence Chief in South Yemen Executed After Contacting 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il"]

[Text] Aden -- A plot to overthrow the regime of PDRY Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad in favor of former President [as published] 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il has been uncovered here and, as a result, the PDRY's former chief of intelligence has been secretly executed.

ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT has learned that former Chief of Intelligence Muhsin ash-Shurbaji was executed in Aden last week on the charge of treason and participation in preparing a plot to overthrow Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad's government.

News of the plot reached Aden after a meeting between Ash-Shurbaji and former President 'Abd al-Fattah 'Isma'il in Belgrade (where Ash-Shurbaji was PDRY ambassador). Isma'il has been living in Moscow since he was overthrown by 'Ali Nasir Muhammad. He was allowed by the Soviet authorities to travel to Belgrade for this meeting.

Despite the strict secrecy with which the South Yemeni authorities are shrouding the incident, some sources believe the plot was still in the stage of preparation and was not yet complete.

It should be recalled that after South Yemen's independence from Britain Ash-Shurbaji set up what was known as the revolution security department, which came to be known for its cruelty and extreme savagery. The department was used to send thousands of Yemenis to prison or to their execution. This generated great public hatred for Ash-Shurbaji, who was nicknamed "Butcher of the South."

He gave himself vast powers, exceeding the powers of the interior minister or even the prime minister.

When 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il was deposed, Ash-Shurbaji and other devout communist members of the regime were deported to Ethiopia for some time. However, Soviet official mediation forced Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad to give him a job as his country's ambassador to Belgrade.

After learning of the secret meeting between Ash-Shurbaji and 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, the Yemeni Government assessed the situation and Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad succeeded in persuading Ash-Shurbaji to return to Aden for "consultation." On his arrival he confessed that the meeting did take place and there was an idea of a plot. He was later executed.

It has been learned here that South Yemen has reproached Moscow for overlooking the movements of 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il.

NEW MINISTER RECEIVES GROMYKO CONGRATULATIONS

LD042054 Aden ANA in Arabic 1400 GMT 4 Sep 82

[Text] Dr 'Abd al-Aziz ad-Dali, brother member of the Central Committee and foreign affairs minister, received a cable of congratulations from CPSU Politburo member and Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko on the occasion of his election as foreign affairs minister. Comrade Gromyko expressed his hearty congratulations to Brother ad-Dali on this occasion, and expressed his confidence that the comprehensive relations of friendship and cooperation between our two countries will continue to develop in the interest of our two peoples and for the benefit of peace and security in the Middle East.

MUBARAK PRAISES REAGAN PLAN IN BELGRADE SPEECH

NC061932 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1753 GMT 6 Sep 82

[Text] Belgrade, 6 Sep (MENA) -- President Husni Mubarak has stated that Egypt views U.S. President Reagan's initiative as a positive and constructive element and as an important step that we hope will be followed by other steps to complement it, add to it and approach the key to a comprehensive and just solution, that is, recognition of the Palestinian people's right to determine their future and establish their national entity on their land. Mubarak also described President Reagan's initiative as a positive development that Egypt welcomes. This was contained in a speech President Mubarak delivered at the dinner banquet held in his honor this evening by Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency. The following is the text of President Mubarak's speech:

My friend, the president of the SFRY Presidency, Mrs Stambolic, dear friends: Our visit to your friendly country at this delicate stage through which our contemporary world is passing raises in the hearts of us all deep sentiments and great hopes. This visit embodies the continuation of our joint march and movement to strengthen world peace and the pillars of nonalignment, to (?support) the Third World struggle for freedom and dignity and to insist on finding a better world for all nations and peoples.

From this capital, of which we are proud, the voice of the Nonaligned Movement was launched in 1961, heralding the birth of a great movement with profound humanitarian dimensions and sublime goals based on faith in the unity of the human struggle and in the necessity for the establishment of a new international community free from exploitation, domination and colonization, a world in which right triumphs over force and justice over oppression and in which legality prevails over ambitions and grudges and principles overcome opportunism and oppression.

Here also was born the close friendship between your great, immortal leader Tito and President Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir and his successor, President Anwar as-Sadat. That friendship, in essence, was a genuine reflection of the strong bonds linking two struggling peoples who shoulder special (?responsibility) in strengthening the pillars of peace and security everywhere and play a vanguard and pioneer (?role) in unifying the ranks of the forces struggling for justice and freedom. I had the honor of meeting with President Tito in your beautiful capital more than once and of feeling closely his profound humanitarian commitment, his historic and penetrating view of events, his genuine commitment to the peoples' fates and suffering and his glorious defense of the Third World's rights. The Egyptian people will always be proud of the splendid stand adopted by the Yugoslav people and their great leader on the Egyptian people's side in their just struggle for liberation, right and justice. That stand was most splendidly manifest in those historic days of October, when Yugoslavia considered the Egyptian people's struggle to liberate their land and regain their rights as an indivisible part of its (?national) struggle in the fuller sense.

Dear friend, President Stambolic, the strength of the cooperation and friendship relations between us is not a transient phenomenon resulting from a historical coincidence. It is an objective phenomenon based on firm principled considerations. Therefore, it constitutes a firm factor that is neither changeable nor replaceable. These are relations that must not stop at the borders of the past with its experiences and actions, but they are necessarily regenerating and developing relations opening the doors for wide hopes for the present and the future.

The discussions we held with you following our arrival have proved the strength of these ties and our mutual determination to intensify the cooperation between both countries and peoples in all fields. There are common interests between us. We are waging a battle for comprehensive economic and social development. We are also seeking to consolidate the pillars of the national economy out of our faith that the national will cannot be free and independent if it is not backed by political and economic independence and a cultural and civilized background. This does not mean that we are advocating introversion [words indistinct], but we are seeking with all our strength to realize a rational openness in which nations and peoples cooperate, cultures interlink, ideas and principles interact and interests meet, because the battle which man is waging is in reality one battle where there is no scope for conflicts and destructive struggles.

Common challenges face us on the international level regarding the strengthening of the edifice of peace, consolidating the foundations of stability, easing tension, defending the rights of the medium and small states, preventing and deterring aggression and resisting the polarization plans and the attempts to interfere in states' affairs. All this requires primarily strengthening the Nonaligned Movement and ridding it of the obstacles and negavitism which it has experienced in the past few years and which have reduced its effectiveness and wasted much of its potential at a time when there is an increasing need for an effective role by this movement in the international arena. We are now witnessing serious developments in various parts of the world. We mention in particular the events taking place in the Middle East, which is of extremely strategic importance and which has a direct influence on the security and prosperity of the whole world.

We have seen the regrettable complications that have resulted from the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and the blatant aggression against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples. It is an aggression that constitutes a serious violation of the (?spirit) of peace and the charters acknowledged by all states that have signed the UN Charter and agreed to renounce war as a means for settling international disputes and pledged to reinforce the process of peace and fraternity among all peoples.

From the beginning, Egypt has been concerned about directing attention to the Palestinian question. It is the core and crux of the conflict. No (?solution) in the (?area) can be achieved unless the efforts of all (?countries) are pooled to reach a comprehensive settlement [words indistinct] that ensures for every party its legitimate right to security and a (?free) and decent life -- a settlement that is based on principles and charters and not on the concept of (?invasion), expansion, seizing the lands of others and usurping their rights.

Yugoslavia was one of the first countries to respond with us when we took the initiative of submitting the Palestinian people's question to international forums and supported our efforts to find a just and comprehensive settlement that addresses (?all) aspects of the conflict, eliminates its roots and is not limited to tackling [words indistinct]. In the last few days a positive development that we welcome has occurred. U.S. President Reagan has renewed his (?country's) commitment to act to settle the Palestinian problem (?in its capacity) as a full partner and out of faith that peace and security (?cannot be achieved) by annexing land and dominating peoples' fates, but [words indistinct] on the basis of right and legality. We view this U.S. move as a positive and constructive element and as an important step on the path that we hope will be followed by other steps to complement and add to it and to approach the key to a just and comprehensive solution, that is, recognition of the (?Palestinian) people's right to determine their future and to establish their national (?entity) on their land.

Friends, we have gone a long way in our (?joint) march for (?world) peace, progress and prosperity. We must continue our march on this path. This is the (?will) of our two great peoples. [Words indistinct] lesson of (?history). I extend my deep thanks to all of you for your warm hospitality and ask you [words indistinct] for dear friend Petar Stambolic and his wife and to greet the great Yugoslav people and all those present here. I greet [word indistinct] friendship between the two countries and peoples.

GHALI DISCUSSES ISRAELI INVASION, AUTONOMY TALKS

NC062137 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2105 GMT 6 Sep 82

[Text] Cairo, 6 Sep (MENA) -- Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali has stressed that Egypt supports any call that might help the peace march continue as well as any moves that are in line with the sublime goal of establishing a just and comprehensive peace in the region. Replying to a question from a London radio correspondent in Cairo on the alternatives available to solve the Middle East problem, Ghali pointed out that Egypt is not opposed to any alternatives to solve the problem, provided that all the parties concerned agree on them.

In his statement to London radio, Ghali asserted that the Israeli aggression against the Palestinian people is considered an aggression on the Camp David agreements and the peace treaty. Ghali pointed out that he sees no use in resuming the autonomy negotiations or the tripartite talks (?unless) a new element is introduced that might encourage the Palestinian and Jordanian sides to participate officially and publicly in these negotiations.

Ghali affirmed that Egyptian diplomacy welcomes any Arab country to return to Egypt and any [word indistinct] that might lead to strengthening the efforts for a just peace in the area. On Egypt's stand on Lebanon, Ghali emphasized that Egypt wants Lebanon to be a strong and independent state, all foreign parties to withdraw from Lebanese territory and a Lebanese reconciliation to be concluded. He stressed that the signing of a peace agreement between Israel and Lebanon is totally up to Lebanon.

FURTHER COVERAGE OF WEINBERGER VISIT TO CAIRO

Meets With Abu Ghazalah

NC050726 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0703 GMT 5 Sep 82

[Text] Cairo, 5 Sep (MENA) -- A round of military talks began this morning between the Egyptian and U.S. sides under Field Marshal Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, deputy prime minister and minister of defense and war production, and U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger, who is currently visiting Cairo. An official reception was held for the U.S. defense secretary when he arrived at the Armed Forces General Headquarters, where the talks were held. An honor guard stood in line and a band played the U.S. and Egyptian national anthems.

Press Conference Held

NC051134 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1000 GMT 5 Sep 82

[Excerpts] Cairo, 5 Sep (MENA) -- U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger and Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Defense and War Production Field Marshal Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah held a press conference following talks they held today that lasted about an hour. Weinberger welcomed the Egyptian Government's approval of President Reagan's initiative, saying it is considered an extremely positive step toward a final agreement to establish peace in the Middle East.

Weinberger expressed his concern over current developments in the Horn of Africa. He said anything that threatens conflicts or rifts requires caution. He said: We share Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah's concern over these developments.

Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah stressed that the U.S. program to arm Egypt is proceeding well and that there are no problems regarding the long-term supply of equipment and weapons to Egypt. He said Egypt will obtain the Hawkeye early-warning aircraft. Abu Ghazalah pointed out [words indistinct].

At the beginning of the press conference, Weinberger made a brief statement, saying: We held extremely constructive talks with Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah, as we always do within the framework of the close relations between our two countries and ministries. Abu Ghazalah said: We discussed everything. We did not encounter any problems; everything is proceeding well. I am happy with the talks we held, and we hope that cooperation between both countries' armed forces will develop continuously.

Asked if his talks with Weinberger dealt with supplying Egypt with Hawkeye reconnaissance aircraft and long-term U.S. military commitments to Egypt, Abu Ghazalah said: I do not believe there are any (?problems) regarding long-term equipment supply. Egypt will obtain all it has asked for from the United States, as well as the Hawkeye aircraft. He added that the program for arming Egypt is being implemented well. He stated: I discussed the supply program with the U.S. defense secretary and we agreed on it. This program will be announced in Washington after congressional approval.

Asked about the future of Ra's Banas, Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah said: The future of Ra's Banas is as we have planned. We will wait until Congress approves the appropriations for Ra's Banas. We have discussed the details several times and have formed several committees. Delegations from the House, the Senate, the State Department and the Defense Department have come to Egypt and have visited Ra's Banas. We are awaiting the go-ahead signal. Asked if there are security arrangements between Egypt and the United States past 1986, Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah said: We discussed this with the U.S. defense secretary in principle without going into details. I think there is an agreement between us on this matter.

Asked about the strategic and military possibilities in the Middle East in the event a settlement is reached between Israel and the Palestinians, Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah said: This will be of great importance to U.S. interests. The United States needs facilities in the Arab region and in order to protect its interest, it must solve the Palestinian problem. He added: Once peace is achieved, the area will be able to dedicate its efforts to confronting any foreign threat to it. Thus far the area has been busy with its internal problems, but if the problem is settled, it can look forward to looking abroad and to defending itself. Asked if this means the Soviet threat, Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah said: This means that the Arabs will be sufficiently able to defend themselves against foreign danger or threat.

Asked about the possibility of Egypt and Israel agreeing on security arrangements in the future, Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah said: This is premature. First of all, we must solve the problem and then discuss what will happen afterward.

Asked about news agency reports that Egypt no longer bans retired Egyptian pilots from joing the Iraqi Air Force in its war against Iran, Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah said: There are Egyptian laws and firm rules regulating an Egyptian retiree's employment in any other state. These laws specify a time limit during which the retiree cannot work freely.

Asked about the size of U.S. military aid and credit to Egypt, Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah said: Egypt insists on keeping the size of U.S. aid as it is now, namely, $1.3 billion, including $500 million in grants. We hope this aid will increase in the future so we may be able to rebuild our armed forces, according to the plan approved by the Armed Forces Supreme Council.

Israeli Settlements Discussed

NC061625 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1540 GMT 6 Sep 82

[Excerpts] Cairo, 6 Sep (MENA) -- In a statement to MENA prior to his departure from Cairo today, U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger voiced his hope that the Israeli Government's decision to build new settlements in the West Bank and Gaza Strip would in no way reduce the chances for peace made by President Reagan's initiative.

In the meantime, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Defense and War Production Field Marshal 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah has condemned the establishment of new settlements under the pretext of achieving Israel's security in the future. He pointed out that any country can say such a thing and threaten other countries under this pretext.

Asked about the U.S. reaction to reports that the Israeli Cabinet has approved the establishment of new settlements in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, Weinberger said: I believe that Secretary of State George Shultz has clearly announced the U.S. reaction on this subject.

On the Egyptian reaction to these reports, Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah said: We categorically condemn the establishment of new settlements in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. Asked whether the Egyptian Government sent an official statement to Israel on this issue, Abu Ghazalah said: I believe this is premature. After President Mubarak returns from his current trip, there will be an overall assessment of the situation. I cannot go into details now, Abu Ghazalah added. On Israel's claims that the establishment of settlements is a defensive measure aimed at achieving its future security, Abu Ghazalah said: I do not agree with this view. Any country can say such things and threaten other countries under such pretexts. I believe that the establishment of peace in the area will ensure security for all.

Departs 6 Sep

NC060741 Cairo MENA in English 0725 GMT 6 Sep 82

[Text] Cairo, 6 Sep (MENA) -- U.S. Secretary of Defence Caspar Weinberger and his accompanying delegation left here this morning for London following a three-day visit to Egypt, during which Weinberger had talks with President Husni Mubarak and Deputy Premier and Defence and Military Production Minister Field Marshal Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Gazalah. The U.S. delegation was seen off at the airport by Abu Gazalah, Chief of Staff Lt Gen 'Abd Rabb an-Nabi Hafiz, the U.S. ambassador here Alfred Atherton, as well as other senior army men.

SUDAN'S PRESIDENT NUMAYRI MAKES CAIRO STOPOVER

NC051014 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1002 GMT 5 Sep 82

[Text] Cairo, 5 Sep (MENA) -- Presidents Muhammad Husni Mubarak and Ja'far Numayri held a round of talks at noon today at the presidential rest house at Cairo International Airport. The Egyptian and Sudanese sides held another meeting. Attending this meeting were Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Defense and War Production Field Marshal Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah and Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali.

Attending the meeting on the Sudanese side were Foreign Minister Muhammad Mirghani Mubarak, Presidential Information Adviser Muhammad Mahjub and Sudanese Ambassador in Cairo 'Abd ar-Rahman Salman Nasr.

Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri arrived at Cairo International Airport at 1230 today en route to Rabat from Khartoum to attend the Arab summit conference. Upon his arrival at the airport, the Sudanese president was received by President Husni Mubarak, People's Assembly Speaker Dr Sufi Abu Talib, Consultative Council Speaker Dr Subhi 'Abd al-Hakim, Kamal Hasan 'Ali, Field Marshall Abu Ghazalah, Dr Butrus Ghali and Director of the President's Office for Political affairs Dr Usamah al-Baz.

Concerning what he expects from the Fes summit conference and whether it will discuss the U.S. initiative, President Numayri said: We are following a peace course in the Middle East. If we manage to achieve this, it will be good.

Asked whether his excellency conveyed to President Numayri specific proposals regarding the Fes Arab summit conference, President Mubarak said: My talks with President Numayri today dealt with general subjects relevant to the Arab issues. He pointed out: President Numayri will leave for Fes to attend the Arab summit conference there and that he does not need any proposals from me. Regarding the Egyptian views on the U.S. initiative, President Mubarak said the Egyptian views have been announced officially and frankly.

Supports U.S. Peace Initiative

NC051235 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1220 GMT 5 Sep 82

[Text] Cairo, 5 Sep (MENA) -- Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri has stated that he will propose to the Arab leaders at the Fes summit conference, due to begin tomorrow, the issue of Egypt's return to the Arab fold. He said this is one of the main ideas he is carrying to the Arab summit. In a statement to journalists prior to his departure from Cairo for Morocco, President Numayri described U.S. President Reagan's Middle East initiative as a good one, because it deals with peace. He said: We know that the United States has begun to follow this course since the Camp David agreements. This initiative is another step on this path.

Departs for Fes Summit

NC051211 Cairo MENA in English 1200 GMT 5 Sep 82

[Text] Cairo, Sept 5 (MENA) -- Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri left here today at the end of a three-hour visit during which he held talks with President Husni Mubarak. President Mubarak saw the Sudanese president off at the airport before heading to Morocco to attend the Fes summit. President Numayri arrived here at noon today and held a session of talks with President Mubarak which continued for two hours and was interrupted by a working luncheon.

'ALI RECEIVES PLO EXECUTIVE COUNCIL MEMBER KAMAL

NC051329 Cairo MENA in English 1221 GMT 5 Sep 82

[Text] Cairo, Sep 5 (MENA) -- Kamal Hasan 'Ali, deputy premier and foreign minister, today met with member of the Executive Council of the PLO Sa'id Kamal. Kamal said that he informed Kamal Hasan 'Ali of the outcome of his private visit to the U.S. during the past weeks and said that his visit indicated that there was a positive development vis-a-vis the Palestinian issue following developments in Lebanon. A member of the PLO mission here added that he will present details of his various contacts to PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat during the coming few days.

PAPERS VIEW REAGAN PEACE PLAN, ARAB REACTION

AL-AHRAM 4 Sep

NC040652 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0510 GMT 4 Sep 82

[From the press review]

[Text] In its editorial today, AL-AHRAM comments on U.S. President Reagan's initiative for peace in the Middle East and on the Fes summit conference. It says: It is clear that President Reagan's initiative imposes itself urgently on the Fes summit due to convene the day after tomorrow. We can say this initiative will be the first and last card in the conference. It is also clear that the timing of the initiative with the convening of the conference emphasizes U.S. interest in the need for quick, even if initial views by the Arab summit, without waiting for arguments, deliberations, clarifications, questions, consultations, contacts and visits among the Arab capitals that might dilute the initiative. Such things may also leave room for the familiar Arab hesitation in accepting or rejecting the initiative with the influence of the usual bargaining and pressures under similar circumstances.

AL-AHRAM says: Undoubtedly, the emergence of a united or semi-united Arab stand on the positive aspects of the initiative will create an encouraging atmosphere for further momentum toward a just solution and further rapprochement toward Washington to create a constructive dialogue, particularly with regard to the Palestinians. If the Arabs emerge with a divided position on the initiative, particularly at the summit conference, this will only serve Israel's rejection. In addition, direct rejection of the initiative by certain governments because it has some unsatisfactory aspects -- without considering and highlighting its encouraging aspects and announcing that they are at least suitable principles for sound movement -- will only frustrate the United States and serve the views of those intransigent in dealings with the Arabs and implicitly aligned with the Isreali camp, which necessarily aims to foil the initiative.

Concluding its editorial AL-AHRAM says that Arab acceptance of the initiative will not prevent the Arabs and Washington from discussing precisely what the United States will do if Israel considers the initiative a sufficient provocation for annexing the West Bank and Gaza.

6 Sep Commentaries

NC052311 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2200 GMT 5 Sep 82

[Text] Cairo, 5 Sep (MENA) -- The Cairo newspapers AL-AHRAM and AL-AKHBAR, in their commentaries tomorrow, praise the U.S. President Reagan's initiative on solving the Palestinian problem and establishing peace in the area. They describe the initiative as restoring the true spirit of Camp David and as a test of Arab understanding of the potentials.

AL-AHRAM affirms that the U.S. initiative has developed a basis for new active movement from the Camp David accords and restored their prestige, which some quarters wanted to detract from, claiming that they had exhausted their purpose and lost their momentum, although they constitute a deviation from the line leading to a comprehensive solution and the Palestinian rights. [Sentence as received]

The paper adds that the U.S. initiative revives what the Israeli side has tried to impede and suppress, which is full Palestinian autonomy in Gaza and the West Bank, negotiations about a united Jerusalem, withdrawal by all sides, and the immediate freezing of the building of settlements to create an atmosphere of confidence.

AL-AHRAM points out that the true secret of Israel's rejection of this initiative is the demand to begin work immediately according to provisions which Israel had previously approved and then tried to disavow. The initiative prompts Israel for the first time to proceed along a straight line after its past high-handedness with regard to the issue and the area.

In its commentary, AL-AKHBAR points out the need for a clear Arab position toward the U.S. initiative. This position should be taken following a study and awareness of all the circumstances and without being influenced by the Israeli rejection of the initiative. The eyes of the world are today focusing on the Fes meetings to see what the Arabs' position will be after all the disasters they have faced as a result of their previous negative stands.

The paper praises, in this regard, Egypt's positive position on domestic and foreign events and on its decision not to disregard reality by circumventing the facts -- something which contributes to the loss of rights and gains. The paper says the Egyptian statement on Egypt's views on the Reagan peace initiative confirms that Egypt is true to itself and its principles.

AL-AKHBAR adds that, of course, the initiative does not give all the rights to the Arabs or to the Palestinian people, but it is undoubtedly a step on the road to the achievement of these rights through peaceful negotiations.

The paper calls on the Arabs to learn from past experience and to have foresightedness. The Arabs' rejection of all the resolutions and their appearance as people who reject everything only indicate political immaturity and even encourage Israel to carry out its expansionist policy and confront any Arab activity.

LIBYAN AIRLINERS ALLOWED USE OF AIRSPACE

NC031938 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1920 GMT 3 Sep 82

[Text] Cairo, 3 Sep (MENA) -- The president of the republic has approved a request by Libyan authorities to allow aircraft of the Libyan Arab Airlines to pass through Egyptian airspace from Tripoli to Jidda during the pilgrimage season. Libyan airliners will begin passing through Egyptian airspace tomorrow, Saturday.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO SWEDEN -- New Egyptian Ambassador to Sweden Hasan 'Abd as-Samad has presented his credentials to King Gustaf XVI of Sweden. [Cairo MENA in Arabic 1030 GMT 3 Sep 82 NC]

SPOKESMAN ANNOUNCES DESTRUCTION OF 4 OIL TANKERS

JN040841 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 0805 GMT 4 Sep 82

[Text] A military spokesman has issued the following statement: In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. The enemy has persevered in its aggression and its designs for expansion, after having flouted all human values and international laws by insisting on pursuing its criminal course of shelling Iraqi cities and civilian installations. The Iranian enemy and those who are cooperating with it have scorned and ignored the repeated warnings. This is why the naval air force, the naval forces and the air force this morning carried out wide-scale missions of interception in the area of military operations near Khark Island and in the Khowr-e Musa area. As a result of these activities, two oil tankers approaching Khark Island were destroyed. Two other transport vessels on their way to Bandar Khomeyni through Khowr-e Musa were also destroyed.

Our valiant armed forces have started to implement their warning of bombarding oil tankers that approach prohibited military areas around Khark Island or the Iranian coasts. We will pursue this course until the Iranian enemy respects the Iraqi people's sovereignty over their land and their right to exist and until the enemy agrees to end the war or to a cease-fire and to negotiate for ending the fighting in such a manner that will secure the legitimate rights of the two parties.

4 September 1982

Khark Island Bombed 7 Sep

JN071602 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1548 GMT 7 Sep 82

[Text] Baghdad, 7 Sep (INA) -- This afternoon, Iraqi fighter planes raided Khark Island and its vital oil installations. The planesscored direct and accurate hits and returned safely to base. In a statement to INA tonight, a military spokesman said that Iraq would continue this just course of action until the ruling clique in Iran stops its spiteful aggression and respects the sanctity and sovereignty of Iraq.

The spokesman also said that the bombing of Khark Island is in implementation of the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command's warning that Iraq would retaliate violently for the blatant aggression of the rancorous Iranian regime against Iraq and the shelling of Iraqi cities. This attack is also in response to the evil designs and arrogance of the Iranian regime.

ARMED FORCES COMMAND ISSUES COMMUNIQUES

Communique No 830

JN031614 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 3 Sep 82

[Communique No 830 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 3 September]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. The sons of great Iraq are continuing their bold operations in the operational sectors against the tyrannical and aggressive clique in Iran. The following are the results for yesterday evening and today:

1. An enemy concentration was sighted opposite our positions in the Northern sector. One of our units pounded it, killing 21 and injuring a number of others.

2. Two were killed and one infantry position was destroyed in the central sector.
3. One gun and one observation post were destroyed east of Basra.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 3 September 1982

Communique No 831

JN041618 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 4 Sep 82

[Communique No 831 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 4 September]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. The war the spiteful, expansionist Khomeyni clique has imposed on our struggling country enters its third year today. The sons of great Iraq and its heroic armed forces, who fought the enemy forces for 2 years, who stood the test in the war and recorded the most brillant epics of victory in their land, air and sea operations, are capable, with God's help, of continuing the fighting and of teaching the enemy new lessons. Our sons and forces will bury all future enemy acts of aggression and worthless adventures until it respects the relations of neighborliness and the Iraqi people's free will, sovereignty over their land and right to live.

The following are the results of the military operations yesterday evening and today:

1. An enemy concentration was sighted opposite one of our forward units in the northern sector. Our unit pounded it, killing 32.
2. Eight were killed and one gun, two hardware stockpiles and one observation post were destroyed east of Basra.
3. Seven were killed in the Ash-Shib area.
4. The racist Iranian enemy shelled Khanaqin today, causing some damage.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 4 September 1982

Communique No 832

JN051601 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1540 GMT 5 Sep 82

[Text] Baghdad, 5 Sep (INA) -- The Iraqi Armed Forces have killed six Iranians east of Basra, three in the central sector and two in the nothern sector. Communique No 832 issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command here this evening added that the rancorous Iranian enemy shelled Basra and the village of Zurbatiyah today, causing some damage. The following is the text of the communique:

Communique No 832 issued by the Armed Forces General Command. In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. The sons of victorious Iraq continued their brave activities against the Iranian forces in the operational sectors yesterday evening and today. The results are as follows:

1. An enemy concentration was sighted opposite our positions in the area east of Basra. Our forces opened fire, killing six and destroying a hardware stockpile.
2. Three were killed in the central sector of the battlefield.
3. Two were killed in the northern sector of the battlefield.
4. Today the rancorous Iranian enemy shelled Basra and the village of Zurbatiyah, causing some damage.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 5 September 1982

Communique No 833

JN061605 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1550 GMT 6 Sep 82

[Text] Baghdad, 6 Sep (INA) -- The Iraqi Armed Forces killed 27 Iranians and destroyed 2 vehicles, 1 gun, 1 hardware stockpile and 1 observation post. Communique No 833, issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command here this evening, added that Iranian enemy artillery shelled the village of Zurbatiyah today, causing some damage. The following is the text of the communique:

Communique No 833 issued by the Armed Forces General Command. In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our valiant armed forces are continuing their activities against the Iranian regime's forces. The results of the activities carried out yesterday evening and today are as follows:

1. Our forward units pounded an enemy concentration opposite our positions in the northern sector of the battlefield, killing 21 and destroying 1 water truck and 1 gun.
2. Five were killed and one vehicle loaded with hardware and one observation post were destroyed in the central sector of the battlefield.
3. One was killed and one hardware stockpile was destroyed east of Basra.
4. The spiteful Iranian regime shelled the village of Zurbatiyah today, causing some damage.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 6 September 1982

Communique No 834

JN071630 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 7 Sep 82

[Communique No 834 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 7 September]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. In order to preserve Iraqi security and sovereignty and to safeguard the Arab nation's dignity, the glorious Iraqi soldiers are continuing their brave operations at the front against the forces of the Iranian ruling clique so as to force it to change its expansionist and aggressive attitude and respect the principles of good neighborliness. The results for last night and today are as follows:

1. Our units pounded an enemy concentration in front of their position in the central sector of the front, killing 21 and destroying 1 vehicle, 1 hardware stockpile and 3 infantry positions. Those inside the infantry position were killed.
2. An enemy concentration was sighted by our units in front of their position east of Basra. Our units pounded it with its weapons killing 19 and wounding some others.
3. The enemy shelled Khanaqin with artillery today, causing some damage.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 7 September 1982

AL-JUMHURIYAH COMMENTS ON FES SUMMIT DUTIES

JN071027 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0730 GMT 7 Sep 82

[Text] Baghdad, 7 Sep (INA) -- The newspaper AL-JUMHURIYAH calls on the Fes summit conference to rebuild Arab solidarity on objective bases in which everyone would believe and to which everyone would resort in confronting the enemies and their allies. The paper calls on the conference to keep away from seasonable and transient solutions because these are worthless and are bound to collapse immediately upon the conclusion of the summit.

In today's editorial, the paper says that the summit is requested to discuss the current Arab situation from a responsible perspective based on the nation's interests and on the nation's current need to eliminate deterioration and decadence.

The paper adds that the commitment of some Arab regimes to the bases of Arab solidarity in confronting all dangers, and their commitment to perform their political and military duties, could restore Arab reality and could stop decadence.

AL-JUMHURIYAH asserts that the summit must adopt a daring Arab stand capable of building strong Arab solidarity to face the Zionist aggression against Lebanon and the Palestinian people as well as the Iranian aggression against Iraq and the Arab nation.

AL-JUMHURIYAH continues to say that Iraq is not seeking to exploit the situation in favor of its issue, because it is capable of continuing the war and defeating the aggressors despite the assistance they are receiving from their Zionist allies and Zionist Arabs.

The paper concludes by saying that the Arab reality can never face the dangers menacing it unless it is supported by strong Arab solidarity. It says that the Zionist invasion of Lebanon is not isolated from the Iranian aggression against Iraq since all Arab lands are precious. Facts and realities have proved that the Zionists and Khomeynites are seeking the same objectives and pursuing the same methods.

ARMY DEPLOYMENT CONTINUES; ISRAELI FORCES WITHDRAW

NC080633 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 8 Sep 82

[Text] Relaxation of tension is being speeded up by successful implementation of security plans, deployment of the army and the positive political atmosphere. The army is due to complete its deployment today in the southern suburbs of Beirut, in Burj al-Barajinah, As-Sikkah, Al-Ghubayrah and on the Airport Road, thus linking its position in the suburb and outskirts of Beirut. This will be followed by an Israeli withdrawal from the Al-Awza'i, the Picnic, and the roads leading to the Henry Shihab barracks. The army force to be deployed in these areas is estimated at 3,000 men supported by heavy, medium and light vehicles.

It has been reported that Israel has thinned its forces around Beirut and its outskirts and in the south and the Al-Biqa'. Columns of vehicles have been seen moving southward. Those leaving are estimated at more than 2,000 soldiers. Tank columns were also seen leaving their position in the Al-Matn ash-Shamali area and moving to Kasrawan preparatory to their transfer to Israel by sea.

AFP Report

NC071400 Paris AFP in English 1353 GMT 7 Sep 82

[Text] Beirut, Sept 7 (AFP) -- Large numbers of Israeli armored units today began withdrawing from regions south of here as other units moved in the direction of northern Lebanon, correspondents on the scene reported.

Armored units pulled back today from positions around Ad-Damur, 20 kilometers (12 miles) south of here, and from Tyre, 85 kilometers (50 miles) south of the capital, and later crossed the Israeli-Lebanese border, sources said. A convoy of 3,000 soldiers and about 120 armored vehicles was earlier spotted moving south along the coastal road, sources added. Another Israeli convoy, meanwhile, also believed to be an armored brigade, was observed last night leaving Beirut headed for northern Lebanon, witnesses said. The convoy, consisting of troop transports, armored vehicles, and pontoon bridges, was seen following the coastal highway several kilometers beyond Juniyah, 15 kilometer (10 miles) north of here, sources said.

JOINT FORCES CLAIM CAPTURE OF ISRAELI SOLDIERS

JN071422 Monte Carlo Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1400 GMT 7 Sep 82

[Text] The joint forces issued a statement in Damascus today saying that eight Israeli soldiers were captured by joint forces' elements on 4 September and that the International Committee of the Red Cross has been informed.

WAFA Cited on Capture

NC071855 Paris AFP in English 1843 GMT 7 Sep 82

[Text] Damascus, Sep 7 (AFP) -- A two-man Palestinian commando was responsible for the capture last Saturday in mountains near Beirut of an eight-member Israeli unit, the Palestinian WAFA News Agency reported here today.

The eight, led by Sergeant Robin Cohen, were being held as prisoners of war, WAFA said.

The Palestinian Revolutionary Command had informed the International Red Cross of the capture, WAFA added. The capture was achieved without shots being fired on either side and the eight Israeli soldiers surrendered without resistance, the agency reported.

Yesterday, Israeli Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon sent a stiff warning to Syria over the capture and demanded the immediate release of the prisoners, who were, he said, being held behind Syrian lines in Lebanon.

ANTI-AL-JUMAYYIL GROUP CLAIMS CAPTURE OF IDF MEN

NC071456 Paris AFP in English 1445 GMT 7 Sep 82

[Text] Beirut, Sep 7 (AFP) -- An unknown group calling itself the August 23 Movement has claimed responsibility for the disappearance of eight Israeli soldiers last weekend in Bhamdun, southeast of Beirut, the Lebanese daily AS-SAFIR said today.

An anonymous caller told the paper last night that the soldiers were being held prisoner in the region around Bhamdun. He called the kidnapping operation a response to the election on August 23 of Christian Phalangist leader Bashir al-Jumayyil as president of Lebanon and to the "crimes he has committed during the past six years against the Lebanese and Palestinian masses." He said the group planned to keep up operations against the "Israeli occupier and its agents" until the "fall of the tyrant" (Mr al-Jumayyil) and the definitive withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon.

ISRAELI SAID TO LEAD WEST BEIRUT MILITIA GROUP

NC071605 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1515 GMT 7 Sep 82

[Text] Regarding the settlement which has been concluded on the withdrawal of the armed persons from the As-Sultan Ibrahim area in Al-Jinah, reports say two meetings were held last night and this morning between Israeli officers and representatives of the [local militia] organizations. These representatives were Hasan ash-Shaykh 'Ali, from the Arab Socialist Union; Abu Nidal, from Al-Murabitun; Mustafa 'Abbas, from Amal; and 'Abdallah az-Zubayri, from Fatah's Security Department 17.

According to a security report given to the Voice of Lebanon, one of the leaders of the area militias is known as Captain Abu Yusuf, who is an Israeli national and who acts accordingly. He joined the Israeli forces after leaving his post in Eden Rock [in Beirut].

BUTRUS COMMENTS ON ARAB SUMMIT, PLO QUESTION

NC051432 Paris AFP in English 1416 GMT 5 Sep 82

[By Mouna Nabaa]

[Excerpts] Beirut, Sept 5 (AFP) -- Lebanon, one of the main issues at tomorrow's Arab summit in Fes, Morocco, will be represented only by a minister of state because it is unhappy about the timing, and to some extent the agenda, of the meeting, in the opinion of analysts here. The Lebanese delegation will be led by Joseph Abu Khatir, who performed the same function at the preparatory meeting at Mohammedia, where Lebanon's misgivings first emerged.

Beirut's view differed from that of other Arab representatives, notably Syrian Foreign Minister Abd al-Halim Khaddam and Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) Political Department Chief Faruq Qaddumi, on a working paper proposed by Lebanon.

On the Israeli presence, Lebanon calls on Arab states to apply pressure in international bodies and on imfluential states to secure Israeli observance of United Nations Resolutions 500 and 509 requiring Israeli forces to quit Lebanon. Beirut also urged the postponement of the Arab summit, principally for its own internal reasons putting off the meeting until the end of month would permit the attendance of President-elect Bashir al-Jumayyil, who assumes office for six years on September 23.

However, observers here said the Fes summit was important for Lebanon to the extent in which it would set the tone of a new Arab attitude to Israel. Saudi Arabia's Fahd plan, which implicitly acknowedges Israel's right to exist, is on the agenda, and if accepted at Fes would indicate Arab approval of the Lebanese-Israeli peace treaty which Israel wants to conclude.

Nevertheless, Lebanese Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus voiced scepticism that Arab agreement could be reached on this point. "The Fes summit has come late, much too late, for Lebanon," he said in an interview published here today in the English-language weekly MONDAY MORNING. "With regard to the Palestinian issue, I am not sure that things have matured sufficiently to enable the summit to agree on decisions in this respect," Mr Butrus added.

He went on: "We kept reiterating that the solution of the Lebanese problem could not wait for a settlement of the Middle East conflict.... This is in fact what took place. The Lebanese issue should continue to be dealt with by achieving national entente internally and by securing the withdrawal of all foreign military forces from the country, whether Israeli, Palestinian or those of the ADF".

Mr Butrus regretted that Arab foreign ministers had ignored the Lebanese working paper presented at Mohammedia "and have become almost impotent in dealing with Lebanese demands." "We hope that the summit will redress what was done at the foreign ministers conference", he said. "I hope that the participants will be able to overcome the difficulties confronting them, work on solid agreed-upon bases and succeed." Otherwise, Mr Butrus said, "I fear that the failure of the summit would have negative repercussions for a long time to come on Arab relations, and on Arab solidarity and unity of ranks."

On the Palestinian problem, Mr Butrus said: "The PLO embodies the aspirations and goals of the Palestinian people. It can play an important role internationally since it has won quasi-international recongition even from states which do not support all its demands and positions. "It now enjoys an international prestige and can build upon this to achieve a just settlement of its cause. The doors of political action stand wide open before it".

Mr Butrus said he wanted Lebanese-Palestinian relations to be "good and brotherly". If "our Palestinian brethern will definitely give up their past excesses, their armed presence, and their armed activities in and from Lebanon...their relations with Lebanon will be at their best," he said.

Sarkis, Al-Jumayyil To Be Invited

NC071904 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 7 Sep 82

[Text] According to reports from Fes this evening, the committee which has been assigned the task of discussing the situation in Lebanon and which is made up of Lebanon, Syria, Morocco and Palestine will meet this evening. At the end of its meeting, the committee will submit a report to the Arab summit conference, which is to resume its closed sessions at 2300 today.

The reports expect President Ilyas Sarkis and President-elect Shaykh Bashir al-Jumayyil to be invited to attend the summit.

Reports on Summit Followed Up

NC071555 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 7 Sep 82

[Text] Government leaders today followed up the reports coming from Fes on the Arab summit conference, which will resume its meetings tonight. President Ilyas Sarkis held a meeting with Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan, during which they reviewed reports received from Minister of State Joseph Abu Khatir on the prevailing atmosphere at the Fes summit and the deliberations which Minister Abu Khatir has held with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad and the heads of the Arab delegations on the Lebanese working paper that is included on the summit's agenda.

This morning Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus received a cable from Minister of State Joseph Abu Khatir on the results of his meetings and talks last night with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad and the contacts he made with a number of Arab delegations participating in the summit. The cable said that Minister Abu Khatir delivered a speech on Lebanon's behalf at the opening session of the Fes summit conference.

U.S. TROOPS' WITHDRAWAL, ISRAELI 'THREATS' VIEWED

NC071255 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1215 GMT 7 Sep 82

[Text] Foreign Minister Butrus, the U.S. ambassador and the U.S. Embassy first secretary joined a meeting at noon today between the president of the republic and the prime minister. It has been reported that items on this meetings's agenda are the withdrawal of the U.S. Marines from Beirut and the military developments following the Israeli threats to Syria and the Palestinians in Al-Biqa' and in the north after the demand for the release of the abducted Israelis.

40 U.S. Marines Depart

NC161508 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1415 GMT 6 Sep 82

[Text] Forty Marines left Beirut today. They were transported by a military patrol boat to a U.S. Navy ship.

SALAH KHALAF TOURS NORTH, REJECTS REAGAN PLAN

NC061754 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1715 GMT 6 Sep 82

[Text] Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf], the number two man in Fatah, has inspected the Palestinian refugee camps in the north and visited [former] President Sulayman Franjiyah and [former] Prime Minister Rashid Karami. Following this tour, he said: No one should think that the north and Al-Biqa' are far from Beirut. We are returning to it. It is our capital, following our heroic steadfastness. We did not leave Beirut because the United States and Israel wanted us to, but for the sake of the Lebanese people. Our departure is temporary and we are here on Lebanese territory. He added: We reject Reagan's initiative both as a whole and in its details. On the Fes summit, he said: The conferences which were held in Ba'labakk and Tripoli are more important than the Arab summit. In answering a question, he said there is no justification for an Israeli attack on the north.

Monte Carlo on Reaction

JN071827 Monte Carlo Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1700 GMT 7 Sep 82

[Telephone dispatch by Radio Monte Carlo Beirut correspondent George Bashir -- live or recorded]

[Excerpt] Palestinian leader Abu Iyad's visit to north Lebanon yesterday and his talk in Tripoli about the return of the Palestinian Resistance to north Lebanon and the Al-Biqa' area to use them as bases for armed resistance have created panic in the political circles in these two areas which fear that the northern region will be transformed into another southern Lebanon and its capital Tripoli into a new west Beirut.

Today, Lebanese officials and politicians expressed fear that the return of the Palestinian organizations to Lebanon to resume active work in the northern region and Al-Biqa' through Syria would lead to an increase in the current tension in these two areas and to the collapse of the political solution reached by U.S. envoy Philip Habib. Abu Iyad's declaration that the Resistance intends to return to the northern Lebanese area and to Al-Biqa' will give Israel the pretext to continue its operations in Lebanon. Religious and secular leaders in the north and in Al-Biqa' informed President Sarkis and President-elect al-Jumayyil of their fears regarding the situation. They demanded a speedy restoration of the legitimate authorities' power in these two areas before they are destroyed in the game of war and peace in the region. Last month, these leaders objected to the transfer of the armed Palestinian presence to these two areas.

President-elect Bashir al-Jumayyil's circles declined to comment on Abu Iyad's threats. Today, Faruq Abi al-Lam', director general of the Lebanese Security Depatment, asserted that Abu Iyad and his comrades, who entered north Lebanon from Syria the day before yesterday, entered the country illegally and did not go through the security offices at the border posts.

PFLP'S HAWATIMAH INSPECTS POSITIONS IN AL-BIQA'

NC071947 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1915 GMT 7 Sep 82

[Text] Secretary General of the Palestinian [Popular] Democratic Front [for the Liberation of Palestine] Nayif Hawatimah has returned to Lebanon. He has mad inspection tour in Al-Biqa' during which he met with Palestinian fighters. He also held a meeting with regional secretary general of the Ba'th Party 'Asim Qansu. During the meeting, Hawatimah affirmed that the battle with Israel is not over yet -- it is continuing everywhere. He repeated what Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf] said yesterday -- that the return is to take place soon.

Official circles today expressed dissatisfaction over the return of Salah Khalaf, Abu Iyad, to Tripoli and Ba'labakk, because it impedes the progress in implementing the agreement which has been concluded with U.S. envoy Habib.

ISLAMIC GROUPING ISSUES STATEMENT ON FUTURE

NC061554 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 6 Sep 82

[Text] The National Islamic Grouping resumed its meetings at the house of [former] Prime Minister Sa'ib Salam in Al-Musaytibah at 1100. Today's meeting was attended by former Prime Ministers Sa'ib Salam, Taqiyy ad-Din as-Sulh, Rashid as-Sulh and Dr Salim al-Huss; Messrs Walid Junblatt and Nabih Barri; Ministers Dr 'Ali al-Khalid Junblatt, Dr 'Abd ar-Rahman al-Labban, Marwan Hamadah, Dr Nazih al-Bizri, Mustafa Darniqah and Muhammad Yusuf Baydun; Deputies Dr Jamil Kibbih, Nazim al-Qadiri, Farid Jubran, Dr Albert Mansur, Husayn al-Husayni and Dr Zaki Mazbudi; and Messrs Al-Mashnuq, Dr Nasib al-Barbir, Husayn Sij'an and Muhammad Shuqayr. The meeting lasted until 1330, following which Nabil Tabbarah, Prime Minister Sa'ib Salam's press adviser, read the following statement:

After the painful events, which lasted 7 years; after the savage and destructive war, which the Israeli enemy waged against Lebanon and the Palestinian people; and in the wake of the presidential election and the circumstances attending it, it has become necessary to proceed toward a new Lebanon. Thus, it is necessary to verify quickly the qualities that must be attributed to Lebanon.

It is not permissible that this Lebanon should be, and it will not be, anything other than what its sons have portrayed it and prepared for and agreed upon -- a homeland of tolerance, love, justice and equality, an oasis of freedom and democracy and a base for progress, openness and civilization. It is the homeland which has been born from the conception of the intellectual and national renaissance, the torch of which the Lebanese have carried to the Arab countries, and from the revolutions in it and in its surroundings against the French mandate. Lebanon emerged from all these revolutions an independent, sovereign and free country established on a national covenant which realized the unity of its people. Lebanon's identity became clear by the will of its people and its role shone in becoming the master of its fate and in participating in formulating the destiny of the region.

Lebanon will not be, today or tommorow, anything other than the Lebanon of the covenant and independence. Its sons, both Christians and Muslims, are eager to safeguard the foundations so Lebanon may be safe. They are honestly afraid that a disruption of its accord formula would serve as a method for the destruction of the components of its structure and for the loss of its impregnability, particularly now when an occupying enemy is crouching on its land has ambitions regarding its existence, border and control. As a basis for any joint move, each Lebanese must be convinced that it is impossible to rebuild the homeland and secure its stability if its sons continue to exchange accusations permitting themselves to raise the questions of loyalty and identity as subjects for blackmail and casting doubts. The Muslims are Lebanese like all other Lebanese. The Christians are Arabs like all Lebanese. The conferees at this meeting say this out of a conviction they have totally committed themselves to.

Regarding the visualization of how to confront the current stage in Lebanon, which is emerging from its sufferings, the conferees agree that this visualization must be based on the following points:

1. The termination of the Israeli occupation of Lebanese territory and of all its consequences in accordance with Security Council Resolutions 508 and 509. The rejection of the conciliation treaty [mu'ahahadat as-sulh] which the Israeli enemy seeks to impose on Lebanon.

2. The assertion of the unity, sovereignty and territorial safety of Lebanon within its internationally recognized borders. The assertion that the only authority is the authority of the state and its legitimate regular forces on all Lebanese territory.

3. The assertion of the Arab identity of Lebanon and its effective role in its environment.

4. The guaranteeing of the democratic freedoms and the parliamentary system and the fighting of all attempts at party or secterian domination of the resources of the government and the authority in the country.

5. The assertion of equality among the citizens by cancelling sectarianism in all the state's departments and institutions.

6. The rebuilding of the army on sound bases and correct foundations and the application of comprehensive compulsory conscription.

7. The disbandment of all the armed militias and the rejecting of their merger in the army and the cancellation of the private radios, illegitimate information media and all the illegitimate establishments and activities in the various regions and departments.

8. The assertion of the right of all the evacuees to return to their homes and property.

AL-ASAD AGREES TO PULL OUT TROOPS FROM LEBANON

JN080605 Monte Carlo Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 0500 GMT 8 Sep 82

[Telephone dispatch by Radio Monte Carlo news director Antoine Nawfal from Fes -- live or recorded]

[Excerpt] If no surprises occur in the last hours preceding the conclusion of the Fes summit conference, the 12th Arab summit conference will have recorded its first positive step, namely, the approval of the Lebanese working paper that calls for the termination of armed activites in Lebanon and, consequently, for the evacuation of all forces.

The Syrian delegation under President Hafiz al-Asad has agreed to terminate the task of Syrian troops operating within the Arab Deterrent Forces. It is to be recalled that Syrian troops entered Lebanon in accordance with an Arab decision and will, therefore, leave in accordance with an Arab decision.

PALESTINE BROADCAST QUESTIONS TIMING OF ARAB SUMMIT

JN062032 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 6 Sep 82

[Palestine broadcast: "Talk of the Return"]

[Text] The summit conference currently being held in Fes is associated with three developments: the first calls for astonishment, the second for wonder and the third for disapproval. The astonishment is over the sudden speed with which the conference was convened. There have been efforts to convene this conference for several months, particularly during the Israeli invasion of Lebanon. These efforts were always met with rejection or calls for more time pending further consultations and contacts. Suddenly and after a long period of consultations -- and we are not saying after much procrastination -- the conference was convened. What miracle brought about this speedy convocation? Here we come to the development that calls for wonder. It is that this conference was held after the heroic epic and triumphant departure of the Palestinian revolutionaries from Beirut. Is the revolutionaries' departure from Beirut the reason behind the speedy convocation of the conference? Every Arab citizen cannot but link the two developments: the revolutionaries' departure from Beirut and the convocation of the summit. We would like to indicate that this linkage is not in the best interest of the Arab citizens' image of the summit conference.

Now we come to the most serious development which exceeds wonder, disapproval. This development is summed up by the fact that the PLO has requested a delay in the conference, but the request was turned down. It is obvious the PLO did not request this delay for the mere sake of a breather, although this is the legitimate right of the Revolution and its revolutionaries, cadres and leaders after the epic of Beirut, which can be described without exaggeration as having equalled 3 Vietnamese years in 3 months or 3 non-Vietnamese centuries in 3 months. The PLO did not request this limited postponement in order to relax. It requested it in order to convene the Palestine National Council [PNC] to assess the situation and study the immediate future and longrange developments. This is a good reason to ask for postponement of the conference even for some time. Nevertheless, the conference was not postponed, because those who support a speedy convocation of the conference said the convocation of the PNC, which is the appropriate body to study the situation of the Palestinian Revolution, is an internal Palestinian affair.

Just imagine: A summit conference is held basically to discuss the Palestinian destiny. Nevertheless, when those directly involved in this Palestinian cause request a postponement of the conference, they are told: The convocation of your PNC to discuss your issue is an internal Palestinian affair. Doesn't this call for disapproval?

These are the three developments linked with the current Arab summit. They are developments that call for astonishment, wonder and disapproval. We do not want to say more now.

PALESTINE BROADCAST CRITICIZES REAGAN PLAN

JN051917 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 5 Sep 82

[Palestine broadcast: Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Brothers on the path of revolution and liberation: As the Arab citizen reads and hears the reactions to the so-called Reagan initiative, he finds that this initiative is no more than an attempt to resume the Camp David process, taking advantage of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon as a new element that was created by Washington for the resumption of the Camp David process since its deadlock. There is nothing in the Reagan initiative that goes beyond the Camp David framework. The only new thing is that Reagan is attempting to utilize the results of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon in implementing Washington's scheme to impose capitulation on the Arab homeland.

The categorical rejection of the new Reagan initiative is a principled Arab stand that stems from Arab self-respect. It also stems from the adherence to Arab rights and from the Arab insistence on preserving the independence and freedom of the Arab homeland and people. Naturally, the rejection of the capitulation to Washington's will and its designs against the Arabs and the rejection of the Zionist expansion and influence in its various forms require the mobilization of Arab power and Arab preparation and readiness to fight. This rejeciton requires an Arab confrontation and steadfastness policy which places the supreme Arab interest above everything else. Will the Fes summit realize these steps for the Arab citizen?

The Arab citizen will be affected by Lebanese events for a long time. This citizen expects the summit to be on the level of the recent events. Otherwise, the citizens, the people, the masses and the Arab liberation movements are called on to wage a bitter struggle to save the Arab homeland from the plots being hatched against it.

Deep wounds have been created. These wounds will not be healed except through a glorious Arab struggle.

TISHRIN CRITICIZES REAGAN'S MIDEAST INITIATIVE

JN060820 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0445 GMT 6 Sep 82

[From the press review]

[Text] In today's editorial, TISHRIN says: A quick reading of the new U.S. initiative shows Reagan intended to emphasize that the initiative emanates from the Camp David accords. This alone is enough to confirm that the initiative does not respond to Arab interests, because it does not recognize the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to self-determination and their right to establish an independent state on their national soil. The initiative, TISHRIN adds, does not guarantee the Israeli withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories and, consequently, it will not achieve a just and lasting peace in the region.

Nevertheless, some Zionist leaders had the audacity to say that this initiative does not serve Israel's interests. They even impudently said the U.S. administration can no longer act as a good mediator to solve the Middle East problem.

TISHRIN says the remarks made by some Zionist leaders must be taken into account by certain Arab leaders, who still pin hopes on the possibility the U.S. administration can play a role in achieving peace in the region. Perhaps, TISHRIN asserts, this is the point on which the Fes conferees should focus in order to find the best means for bringing effective pressure to bear on the U.S. administration to make it jettison its partiality in favor of the Zionist aggressor.

In conclusion, TISHRIN says Ronald Reagan's initiative is merely a plan embodying the full Zionist demands. The Zionist rejection of this initiative is only meant to throw ashes in the eyes and to persuade the Arabs to accept it in accordance with the principle: What Israel refuses must be in line with the Arab interests.

ATH-THWARAH URGES ARABS TO REJECT REAGAN PLAN

JN051458 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1300 GMT 5 Sep 82

[Text] Damascus, 5 Sep (SANA) -- ATH-THWARAH comments today on U.S. President Reagan's latest initiative on the Middle East. The paper affirms that the initiative ignores the fundamental rights of the Palestinian people and offers them autonomy as an alternative under effective Israeli domination and in cooperation with the Jordanian regime.

The paper says the U.S. administration, which colluded with the Zionist entity in the invasion of Lebanon, wants to cover up for the invasion and conceal the barbaric crimes committed by Zionist hands carrying U.S. weapons against the Palestinian and Lebanese people.

ATH-THAWRAH adds that Washington is attempting through its initiative to draw attention away from the Israeli occupation of large areas of Lebanon and to establish suitable Arab circumstances to enable Bashir al-Jumayyil to sign a capitulatory treaty with Israel. Washington also is seeking to cleanse Begin's hands, stained with the blood of women and children in Lebanon, to enable him to shake hands with more Arabs who decided to bow to aggression.

The paper says President Reagan proposed his plan at a time when the Arab countries were preparing for the Fes summit. The paper said that by its plan Washington wants to prevent the adoption of any stand against the Zionist aggression [words indistinct]. The paper adds that Washington also wants to draw the attention of the Arab leaders away from the main issue and prevent them from reaching a common understanding for confronting the Zionist invasion of Lebanon. Washington also wants to prevent the Arab leaders from adopting stands to deter the Zionist-U.S. aggression against the Arab nation, to engulf the Arab summit in futile discussions on the benefits, or lack of it, of the Reagan plan and to deepen Arab discord by dividing the Arab leaders into opponents and proponents of the plan.

ATH-THAWRAH points out that the Reagan plan is merely a modified version of the Camp David accords. Washington aims by this plan to realize a strategic Arab consensus on U.S. policy, thus transforming the whole of the Arab region into a joint U.S.-Zionist pool and to liquidate the Palestinian issue politically after Israel had failed to achieve that militarily.

Concluding its comment, ATH-THAWRAH warns against this initiative and asserts that it represents a new challenge to the Arab nation and a serious test of our will and fighting capabilities. The paper says that what is required of the Arabs now is to rise to the level of this challenge and to mobilize our resources and energies to escalate the struggle against this new conspiracy which threatens the principal Arab issue and the Arab nation's existence, independence and territorial integrity.

REPORTAGE ON REACTION TO SHARON REMARKS ON LEBANON

Schiffer Analysis

TA071247 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1105 GMT 7 Sep 82

[Interview with political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer by announcer 'Amiqam Rothman -- live -- in the studio]

[Text] [Question] Before we discuss Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon's statements in Qiryat Shemona yesterday, let us say the following: One can safely assume that such a significant declaration, one which has political importance and prime and far-reaching informational implications, must have been made following government consent, or must have at least obtained the blessing of the prime minister. Is that so?

[Answer] One could certainly assume and believe that the statements made by the defense minister were approved by the prime minister, seeing that the two men hold contacts and maintain deliberations with various persons, for instance the secret meeting with Lebanese President-elect Bashir al-Jumayyil. The Cabinet has not yet held its debate on the future of relations and arrangements in Lebanon, but a small group of ministers, including the foreign minister, the defense minister and the prime minister, has been holding contacts since the beginning of the war, so that the remarks were no doubt made with the knowledge of the prime minister.

[Question] Does this declaration, at least at first glance, not contradict the repeated declarations that we will not interfere in internal Lebanese affairs and that we have no aspirations vis-a-vis Lebanese territory?

[Answer] Political and other high-ranking figures in Jerusalem at least have been saying that there is no intention of interfering in domestic Lebanese affairs, but there is certainly an intention to guarantee Israel's security. When Arik Sharon speaks of a different status, or some sort of special status for southern Lebanon, he means that the IDF units will not necessarily remain there, that there is no intention of leaving the IDF in Lebanon, but that there is certainly an intention to make sure that if for some reason no peace agreement is signed with the Government of Lebanon, that the security interests of Israel will be guaranteed.

[Question] How, if not with the help of the army?

[Answer] There are various ways of doing this. To date Major Haddad is still in the area, and has a certain status which is guaranteed -- at least up until now -- so that the defense minister and other figures believe that it is possible to find ways to guarantee Israel's security along that 40- to 45-km strip. However, naturally all this holds true only if indeed no peace agreement is signed between Israel and Lebanon, with Jerusalem nonetheless assessing that it would also be in Lebanon's interest to sign a peace agreement between the two countries. The argument could possibly be pinpointed to one concerning the process that should be undertaken in regard to the timing and the speed with which things should take place. On this there certainly are differences of opinion between Jerusalem and Beirut, and the Lebanese president-elect.

[Question] Which is why the secret meeting that took place -- or maybe it did not -- was a difficult one?

[Answer] The conversation that took place between the prime minister and President-elect Bashir al-Jumayyil is possibly the result of all the talks with Al-Jumayyil that preceded that one which showed the prime minister -- or at least he believed -- that in fact the president-elect was in no hurry to come and say: I am ready to sign a peace agreement, rather than talk about a gradual process of normalization of relations in general.

If one can presume to assess the prime minister's belief, he feels offended because Israel did what it did -- even though it did not do it in order to crown Bashir al-Jumayyil, but certainly Bashir al-Jumayyil benefited from the fact that the IDF entered Lebanon and drove the terrorists away -- and now contrary to all the reports that supposedly there would be a link between the IDF and the Phalangist units, coupled by rumors that after the terrorists were expelled the Phalangists would be the ones to deal with the clearing of Beirut of all sorts of elements, that self-same Bashir al-Jumayyil is not implementing this.

[Question] But this is sheer speculation?

[Answer] Moreover, not only are these things not happening, but there were reports that there is a plan to put Maj Sa'd Haddad on trial for having deserted the Lebanese Army and doing what he did -- establishing his own army in southern Lebanon. Major Haddad argued: Wait a minute, after all what did I do? I defended a large population of Christians in southern Lebanon and fought Lebanon's enemies. He could not obtain the pledge from Bashir al-Jumayyil that he would not be tried. All these things together, compounded by the declaration made by the prime minister when talking about a peace agreement with another Arab country even this year, this desire to reach this achievement, all this forms the background for the hard talk between the prime minister and Bashir al-Jumayyil.

[Question] Let us move on to another sphere, in which I assume there were also bitter talks, and this is the subject of relations with the United States. What has happened since President Reagan's proposal was turned down?

[Answer] Ever since President Reagan's proposal was rejected, what the United States expected would happen, a stalemate, has occurred. The United States is not worried about it because it knew that there would be a number of different reactions to it and that all the parties should be given a chance to examine the plan. Therefore, there have been no special contacts on this matter. The contacts between Israel and the United States presently center on ways to implement things in Lebanon and what will happen there in the next few days. This is what the conversation between U.S. diplomat Morris Draper and the foreign and defense ministers held 2 days ago was all about. They discussed what would happen in Beirut in particular and in Lebanon in general in the next few days.

[Question] What is Israel's position on what should happen?

[Answer] Israel's position is that Beirut should become an open and secure city for all the parties, Israel included. The defense minister in his conversation with Morris Draper made this clear and put special emphasis on the time factor, namely that we are in no rush. He said that Israel will withdraw from the environs of Beirut or from certain areas near Beirut only when it is guaranteed that he -- he raised this merely as an example -- and his family could spend the weekend in the Commodore Hotel in Beirut, that is to say, that the city would be open for Israelis. This also has a military angle. In other words, Israel wants to make sure that there will not be a nuclei of terrorists or other subversive elements in the city that could subsequently create a situation conducive to the PLO's return to the city.

Another matter that Israel and the United States discussed, one which involves the Lebanese as well, concerns Beirut International Airport.

Israel announced that the airport is ready and prepared for reactivation for international flights. Lebanese Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan said, through Draper, that he would not be ready to open the airport as long as an Israeli flight controller is in the field. This is what the argument is all about: with Israel insisting that the flight controller remain there for a number of reasons and which this is not the place to detail. Still, Israel announced that as far as it is concerned the airport is open and it would not accept Al-Wazzan's condition that the flight controller be removed.

[Question] How true is the report of an ultimatum Israel submitted regarding the terrorists that have remained in Beirut?

[Answer] There is not a grain of truth in that report. Israel did not submit any ultimatum regarding the removal of 2,000 men, 2,000 soldiers or leftist militiamen. There is an intention and a desire by elements inside Lebanon to involve Israel, to have it do the job. Israel's position is that of clearing extremist elements from the city, and gathering the arms is the duty and business of the Lebanese Army. The IDF is ready to put its good services at the disposal of the Lebanese Army to help it in clearing mines or through other measures, but the mission itself should be carried out by the Lebanese. The report broadcast last night by Beirut television was aimed at creating the impression that Israel was on the brink of entering, but this is not true.

'Two Schools of Thought'

TA080623 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 8 Sep 82 pp 1, 2

[Report by diplomatic correspondent Asher Wallfish]

[Text] An Israel-Lebanon peace agreement is not a pre-condition for the withdrawal of the Israel Defence Forces from Lebanon, government sources said yesterday. The only pre-conditions are the withdrawal of the Syrians and the PLO and the provision of security arrangements to protect Israel's northern border.

In the absence of a peace treaty, Israel considers the most satisfactory security arrangement along the border to be one controlled by Major Sa'ad Haddad, upon whom Israel knows it can rely, THE JERUSALEM POST was told.

Israel does not favour having its border security provided by foreign forces and it does not want to leave the IDF in southern Lebanon -- both of which would impinge on Lebanese sovereignty. It believes that President-elect Bashir al-Jumayyil can be persuaded to give Haddad the key role of policing the border area, in line with procedures which can be worked out later.

Jerusalem notes that the U.S. has expressed its support for the two Israeli preconditions: The exit of Syrian and PLO forces and the security arrangements along the border. At one time, the U.S. was understood to prefer the permanent stationing of a multi-national force in southern Lebanon, but has apparently not returned to this idea lately.

The government is not only interested in getting a peace treaty with Lebanon for its formal value. As one official put it last night, the Arab world's diplomatic boycott of Israel has to be eroded in order to obtain legitimacy in the region.

The official said: "The Arab world treats Israel as leprous Zionists, to be cast out from human society. Egypt was the first Arab state to break the diplomatic boycott and the Arab world merely added Egypt to the boycott list. If Lebanon follows Egypt by making peace with us, at least we have opened a second crack in the Arab front of hostility."

There are two schools of thought within the political leadership in Jerusalem and its groups of advisers and senior officials. One school holds that Al-Jumayyil's readiness to sign a peace treaty can only develop gradually, after he forms a strong government, creates national unity and wins over his former foes and rivals, an Israeli official told THE POST last night.

(By coincidence, this view was advocated to THE POST yesterday by a diplomatic source in Tel Aviv).

The other school of thought, which appears to have the upper hand and whose main spokesman is Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon, argues that Israel must strike while the iron is hot. This school holds that without Israel, Al-Jumayyil cannot get the Syrians and the rest of the PLO out of Lebanon, a fact which can be used as a lever for peace negotiations.

Although the impression gained from the media is of heavy Israeli pressure on Al-Jumayyil not to backtrack on commitments he allegedly made in the past to sign a peace treaty, one official here noted that the first pressure on Al-Jumayyil came in the form of Syrian and PLO threats against making peace with Israel.

Lebanese Muslim politicians have also objected fiercely to the possibility of his signing a peace treaty with Israel.

The "strike while the iron is hot" school argues that however hard it is for Al-Jumayyil to decide on a peace treaty today, it will become much harder after the IDF has left Lebanon, and Arab pressure against an Israel-Lebanon peace has increased -- or at least appeared to increase.

At least one Israeli official suggested to reporters that Al-Jumayyil was playing hard to get as a result of being courted intensively by American diplomats who advised him not to get too close to Israel.

This is not the first time that the same quarter has alleged American machinations against Israel. However THE POST could find no grounds for this allegation -- any more than it could find for the allegation last month that mediator Philip Habib was guilty of collusion with France and the PLO against Israel.

The declarations of Israeli support for Haddad are not only intended to secure a role for him in supervising security affairs in the south. The government stresses that Haddad has served Lebanese interests patriotically and at constant personal risk, when they coincided with Israel's best interests. Israel could never expect such allies to come forward in the future if it let Haddad down now.

While it is impossible to ascertain the truth of reports here that Al-Jumayyil has decided to court-martial Haddad for desertion and treason, it is a fact that charges were filed against Haddad on those counts some years ago.

Reports that a court-martial is pending are not credited by reliable officials in Jerusalem, who note that Haddad and Al-Jumayyil met in the past two months and had a sulh (reconciliation).

U.S. mediator Philip Habib is understood to have suggested to Prime Minister Menachem Begin in July that the legal solution to the Haddad problem would be the promise of a presidential amnesty. Begin's reply to Habib is said to have been: "Why amnesty? The man is a hero, not a criminal!"

It appears that one reason for Al-Jumayyil's suspicion of Haddad can be laid at Israel's door. Sharon gave Haddad the green light to expand his zone of influence northwards past Tyre and Sidon.

When Phalange units moved south, the Haddad militiamen shooed them away. The expansion of Haddad's zone was decided on because his men were effective in tracking down runaway PLO members, but the implications for Al-Jumayyil were apparently ignored.

Yet another element in the peace treaty issue is the fact that Begin has publicly stated on several occasions that Israel will sign a peace treaty with "a second Arab state this year." Once that prophecy did not appear to be nearing fulfillment, moves were mooted in Jerusalem to make its realization more likely.

Labor Party Criticizes

TA071401 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1300 GMT 7 Sep 82

[Text] The Labor Party is claiming that the defense minister's threats of Israel remaining permanently in Lebanon will harm the security of the settlements in the north and the chances of obtaining a security strip in southern Lebanon. This announcement was made by the party's reaction team.

In contrast, a top-level source in Jerusalem said that the special status Israel would demand for a security strip in the absence of a peace treaty, does not mean an IDF presence in the field. Rather, the intention is to make arrangements that will ensure Israel's security interests even without a peace treaty with Lebanon. A peace treaty is in the mutual interest of the two countries in order to guarantee that there will not be another center of terrorism in Lebanon.

MK Sarid Criticizes

TA071407 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 7 Sep 82

[Text] Opposition member Yosi Sarid has said that while Israel has the right to demand a security belt of 45 km, an international force could ensure security and Israeli troops did not have to act over the border. He criticized government policy for going far beyond its original aims and causing unnecessary loss of life in Lebanon.

Lebanese Christians React

TA071823 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 7 Sep 82

[Text] Christian circles in Beirut reacted today with amazement at Minister Sharon's announcement that if no peace treaty is signed with Lebanon, a special status will be determined for a 40-km security strip in southern Lebanon. In conversation with our correspondent Yaron Enosh, these circles said that something of a threat was concealed in Minister Sharon's remarks.

At the same time, in their opinion, this was not an attempt to pressure Bashir al-Jumayyil on the issue of his attitude toward Israel, but the intention was to pressure various schools of thought among the Christians so that they will give their full support to Al-Jumayyil's regime. Our correspondent was told that within the new president's party there are circles who have been putting pressure on him over the last few days to not declare anything likely to hint at an intention to make peace with Israel.

Al-Jumayyil Associates View

TA072034 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 7 Sep 82

[Excerpt] Associates of Lebanese President-elect Bashir al-Jumayyil have again expressed dissatisfaction over Israel's public pressure to speed up the signing of a peace treaty.

They said that they do not rule out the possibility that Israel will go so far as to have Prime Minister Menahem Begin visit Beirut at the end of the month, after the swearing-in of Al-Jumayyil. Such a visit would embarrass the new government. Our Arab affairs correspondent says that Al-Jumayyil's associates say that the new president will claim that he cannot sign a peace treaty before he holds a national plebiscite or, at least, consults the parliament. They say that Al-Jumayyil knows he must gain time, and thus will do this.

Meanwhile, the situation in southern Lebanon has developed into a real controversy: A meeting scheduled for this morning by the Phalangist Party near Sidon was cancelled by order of the IDF. The meeting was cancelled because its organizers refused to comply with the IDF's demand to put up placards favoring the signing of a peace treaty between the two countries.

S. Lebanon 'Sources' Comment

TA080641 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 8 Sep 82 p 1

[Text] Metulla -- Sources in southern Lebanon said yesterday that only militia commander Maj Sa'd Haddad can control the 40-kilometre security zone, beyond Israel's northern border, which Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon has said will have a "special status" should Lebanon refuse to sign a peace treaty with Israel.

The sources said that Haddad's officers were quite pleased with Sharon's tough stance and are confident this means that Haddad's position will remain strong. The officer's confidence also follows a meeting on Monday between Sharon and Haddad in Haddad's Sidon headquarters.

The election of President-elect Bashir al-Jumayyil has aroused considerable uncertainty among Haddad's staff, some of whom suspect Israel might abandon the major for the sake of good relations with the new Lebanese Government.

Haddad, who organized a military force to defend the 100,000 residents of southern Lebanon from the PLO, is likely to be prosecuted by the Lebanese authorities for his "insubordination," Beirut radio reported yesterday. Haddad's officers scoffed at the report.

The south Lebanese are still waiting for Al-Jumayyil to offer Haddad some suitable positions in his new administration. "Such a step could only speed up and help any reconciliation between Israel and the new president," one of Haddad's officers said.

On Monday night Sharon referred to Haddad in a speech in Qiryat Shemona as "both an acquaintance and a friend, but primarily a courageous fighter whose friendship for Israel has stood up over the years."

Sharon was speaking at a ceremony when he received honorary citizenship of the town and Haddad was in the audience.

DEPUTY MINISTERS MEET WITH PHALANGIST ENVOYS

TA080601 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 8 Sep 82

[Excerpt] Last night four Israel deputy ministers met in Beirut with some representatives of President-elect Bashir al-Jumayyil's party. They discussed with them the nature of future relations between Israel and Lebanon. Al-Jumayyil's people said that the president-elect will find it hard to sign a formal peace agreement with Israel, but he will be prepared to develop commercial, tourism, communications and cultural relations with the State of Israel. The four deputy ministers are: Dov Shilansky, Hayim Kaufman, Moshe Qatzav and Pesah Grupper. Our correspondent Yo'el Dar spoke with Deputy Minister of Housing Moshe Qatzav.

SHAMIR ADDRESSES KNESSET DEFENSE COMMITTEE

Habib Mission To Resume

TA071105 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1055 GMT 7 Sep 82

[Text] U.S. envoy Philip Habib will resume the mediation efforts on Lebanon at the end of September, Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir told the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee members. Shamir said that in the talks with U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger it was made clear that there will very likely be Syrian readiness to remove its forces from Lebanon. Shamir also said that upon the publication of Reagan's new plan, the United States ceased being a broker and became a party to the conflict.

Came David 'Deviations' Viewed

TA071320 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1155 GMT 7 Sep 82

[Report by Knesset correspondent Arye Golan -- live]

[Text] At the session of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee, the foreign minister enumerated all the deviations from the Camp David accords in the Reagan plan. First of all, Shamir said, we were not consulted, which is contrary to U.S. pledges. We regard this as an insult. This is not the way the United States behaved in regard to Jordan and Saudi Arabia.

As for the articles themselves, on the Jerusalem issue, those who favor granting the right to vote to the Arabs of east Jerusalem are in effect supporting the repartitioning of the city.

On internal security -- the Camp David accords stipulated that this sphere would be left in the hands of the IDF. The specially blatant deviation is in the form of the U.S. demand [drisha] that settlement activity be frozen. This, Shamir said, proves that the real intention is to detach Judaea and Samaria from Israel.

Further, the emphasis on the links with Jordan -- in the Camp David agreements the Hashemite Kingdom was not accorded any special status. According to the Reagan plan it is given one and Israel is not mentioned in this context.

There is no symmetry, the foreign minister added, between the U.S. announcement that it would oppose Israeli sovereignty over the territories and its explicit opposition to the establishment of a Palestinian state. The idea of a Palestinian state is not taken out of consideration for the future; however, Israeli sovereignty is ruled out.

Later on, the foreign minister urged a show of unity and determination, expressing astonishment that Alignment representatives on the Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee have been justifying, and then trying to persuade others, to adopt the positions of a foreign superpower. These positions, he said, are in conflict with and dangerous to Israel's fundamental interests.

In regard to Lebanon, from the talks with Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger it transpired that there seems to be Syrian agreement to withdraw. U.S. envoy Philip Habib will once again come to this region to deal with this issue at the end of this month.

Only a few Knesset members managed to speak today, and Ehud Olmert said that there is nothing new in the U.S. plan, only in the way it was presented.

He found in it some favorable elements such as the opposition to the return to the 1967 lines and opposition to a Palestinian state. However, from the moment the plan was submitted as one piece, Olmert said, we had to reject it.

Yosi Sarid said: The plan marks no deviation from the Camp David accords. He demanded that the Cabinet resign because the war in Lebanon has completely isolated Israel politically.

Dani Rosolio called on the Cabinet to rediscuss the U.S. proposals without rush or haste rather than create the impression that we are part of the world rejectionist front. This is the initial report from the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee session.

U.S. 'Favors' Arab Stand

TA080640 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 8 Sep 82 pp 1, 2

[Report by political correspondent Sara Honig]

[Text] Tel Aviv -- Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir stated yesterday that the U.S. is "no longer an honest broker between Israel and the Arab states. It has now clearly taken sides, and its position now obviously favours the Arab stand."

He said that Israel would never have consented to sign the Camp David accords in 1978 if the U.S. attitude at the time had been similar.

Shamir was speaking to the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee, where he reviewed recent contacts with U.S. Secretary of Defence Caspar Weinberger and envoy Morris Draper, the virtual suspension of normalization by Egypt, and the Egyptian media's fierce attacks on Israel.

Shamir noted that the U.S. has "markedly deviated from the Camp David agreements in almost each and every clause of its new plan as enunciated by President Ronald Reagan. At Camp David there were heated debates on every single detail, and nearly every wrd resulted from compromise. Any deviation damages the whole delicate balance of the entire agreement."

According to Shamir, the new American plan "expresses unequivocal opposition to Israel sovereignty in Judaea, Samaria and Gaza, which means shutting off options left open at Camp David. In contrast, the new plan leaves open the option of a Palestinian state, and leaves the war against terrorism in the untrustworthy hands of Arab sympathizers of the terror movements."

Shamir explained that this is why "Israel had no recourse but to reject the U.S. proposals outright. These can in no way serve as a basis for negotiations. Each of its would have been reason enough to reject the plan, making the package of the whole totally unacceptable."

He argues that the proposals "may have been conceived to appease and compensate Arab states and PLO supporters for the Lebanon defeat."

The foreign minister, alluding to the opposition Alignment, said it pained him to hear "a Zionist party so ardently defend the stand of a foreign power which is harmful and dangerous to Israel's most vital interests."

Committee member Dani Rosolio (Labour) urged the government to review its opposition to the U.S. proposals. "We must not appear as part of the international rejection front. I don't agree with everything in the plan, but some of its points can be discussed."

Yosi Sarid (Labour) declared that "the U.S. cynically exploited Israel and the IDF for its own purposes in Lebanon. Beyond that there is no consultation or cooperation whatever with Israel, when it doesn't suit the U.S."

The Likud's Ehud Olmert said "the redeeming two points in the American plan are opposition to a Palestinian state and to a return to the 1967 frontiers. But since the plan was offered as a package deal, containing so much that is detrimental to Israel, there is no option but to reject the entire package."

Beni Shalita (Likud) advised the government to "conduct its affairs, including settlements, as if there is no American plan. The U.S. publicized its proposals on television, making them tantamount to diktat -- and Israel will not be dictated to."

Comments on Al-Murabitun

TA071622 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 7 Sep 82

[Excerpt] Speaking before the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee, the foreign minister said that the problem of the Muslim Al-Murabitun organization was an internal Lebanese matter, but he hoped that President-elect Bashir al-Jumayyil would know how to overcome it. In the opinion of the foreign minister, the Lebanese Army will have 60,000 soldiers and there will be compulsory recruitment, something which will increase the number of Christian soldiers.

According to him, Egypt is faithfully continuing with its commitment to the peace agreement and there is no hostility among the Egyptian public toward Israel. At the same time, normalization has almost completely ceased and the Egyptian press is preoccupied with systematic propaganda of the most venomous variety. A free hand is also being given to the opposition circles for hostile statements about Israel.

IDF COMMANDER DRORI ON KIDNAPPING INCIDENT

TA071734 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 7 Sep 82

[Text] The commander of the Northern Command, Major General Drori, has said that some conclusions have already been drawn as a result of the kidnapping of eight IDF soldiers in Lebanon, although the conclusions are not necessarily connected with the kidnapping itself. Also, the transfer of one of the officers who served in the sector is not directly related to the incident. In an interview with our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal, Major General Drori also said that the IDF had substantially thinned out its forces in Beirut. The IDF, the Lebanese Army and the multinational forces are now engaged in helping restore life to normal in Beirut. Mines have been removed and roadblocks have been opened.

Syria Held Responsible

TA071831 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 7 Sep 82

[Text] The head of the Israeli Northern Command, Gen Amir Drori, says it is not certain that the capture of the eight IDF soldiers was coordinated between the PLO and the Syrians. But, Drori said, Israel holds Syria responsible for any acts carried out from territory under its control. General Drori told the Voice of Israel's military reporter that the area in which the soldiers were captured is today the area of contact between Israel and Syrian troops. He also said that all levels of the army are involved in an investigation of the incident, and that several conclusions have already been reached. Drori added that an officer who served in the sector has been transferred from his post, but that this is not necessarily connected with the capture incident.

'CIRCLES' SURPRISED AT WHITE HOUSE STATEMENT

TA072003 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 7 Sep 82

[Text] Government circles today expressed surprise at the White House spokesman's statement that the U.S. administration is encouraged by the differences of opinion among ministers concerning President Reagan's ideas for solving the Palestinian problem.

These circles told our political correspondent Elimelekh Ram that the Cabinet unanimously rejected those ideas and that the spokesman's statement was incorrect. This action, the government circles added, is grave and indicates perplexity in the administration over Israel's reaction. Our correspondent reports that the government is speculating that the United States has abandoned the Camp David accords, and that the administration is oriented toward returning Israel to the 1967 borders and striving for the establishment of a Palestinian state. The prime minister will speak in this vein tomorrow in the Knesset, in the discussion on President Reagan's new ideas.

REPORTAGE ON REACTION TO REAGAN INITIATIVE

Tzipori, Bar-Lev Comment

TA051925 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1910 GMT 5 Sep 82

[Text] Tel Aviv, 5 Sep (ITIM) -- Labor Party Secretary General MK Hayim Bar-Lev said today the Arabs of east Jerusalem should not be given the right to vote for the autonomy council because they are not part of the autonomy.

The speaker, who participated in the Jerusalem radio's "Debate" program, commented in reference to the Reagan plan that sovereignty over all of Jerusalem was applied in 1967, and added that this is not an open matter.

He similarly said that he regarded the total freeze on settlement [hityashvut vehitnahalut] in the territories as a dictate. The Alignment's position is that settlement in the Jordan Rift Valley and in border areas is essential for security, but at the same time opposition should be expressed to settlement efforts in densely-populated [Arab] areas within 20-30 km of the Jordan River.

In the opinion of MK Bar-Lev, these are the two shadowy aspects of the Reagan plan. Therefore, he believes that the plan should neither be rejected outright, nor adopted in full.

At the same time, he saw some positive points in Reagan's plan in that it opposes a Palestinian-PLO state and opens a door for the Jordanian option. In his opinion, there is now a partner to the negotiations. Jordan has announced its support for the plan, "and I cannot conceive that the United States would have come out with these guidelines without having obtained Jordan's consent." According to him, there are no grounds for the fear that Jordan would hand the West Bank over to the PLO or would accept the establishment of a sovereign Palestinian state.

The speaker rejected the "Likud" government's contention that this is "a second Rogers plan," noting that the Rogers plan favored a withdrawal to the 1967 borders with minor alterations, whereas the Reagan plan maintains that the new borders will be determined through negotiations, and will not be those of 1967.

On the other hand, Communications Minister Mordekhay Tzipori claims that the Reagan plan should be rejected in its totality. "The more favorable aspects of the plan are a mixture of verbiage aimed at feeding us a bitter dish," he said. He claimed that even those parts are conditional on agreement reached through negotiations. "And if not -- they are ready to leave them, too."

In his opinion, there is fear that the Arab countries and the Palestinians might pressure Jordan, which is why any partnership with Jordan could lead to the establishment of a Palestinian state. He does not believe that Jordan is already a partner to the negotiations. When we sought partners to the autonomy negotiations, the United States did not create pressure, and now all of a sudden it has created pressure in this way. "This is not fair, not decent and not the common practice," he said.

In reply to a question on whether there was room to bring the Reagan plan to the public in a referendum, in elections, Minister Tzipori said that he personally favors early elections at once, because the results will strengthen the "Likud" substantially and will give it a mandate to pursue its policy.

MK Bar-Lev replied that there is certainly room for the people to give their thoughts on this plan in elections.

Ambassador Blum Comments

TA051729 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1650 GMT 5 Sep 82

[Text] Ben-Gurion Airport, 5 Sep (ITIM) -- Israel's ambassador to the United Nations, Prof Yehuda Blum, arrived today on board an El Al plane for consultations with the prime minister and foreign minister, as part of the preparations for the UN General Assembly session.

Professor Blum addressed himself to the Reagan plan. Talking to reporters at Ben-Gurion Airport, he said that it was obvious that the U.S. administration was conducting deliberations on the Palestinian issue, "but the expression and content of the plan came as a surprise not only to us but also to the United States." He added that the essence of the plan constitutes a clear deviation from the Camp David accords. The U.S. administration is not concealing the fact that certain elements of the plan digress from the Camp David accords, and that some basic concepts that were not stipulated in those accords have similarly been introduced.

Professor Blum said that one could gather from talks he held with a few Jewish community leaders that U.S. Jewry regards those elements that divert from the Camp David accords, that were nonetheless introduced into the Reagan plan, with great concern. The way the plan was made public, without prior consultation with the Israeli Government, is also cause for concern to the U.S. Jewish community.

Replying to another question, the ambassador replied that the meetings between Israeli foreign ministers and Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko have become something of a tradition in the UN General Assembly. Last year, the meeting between Minister Shamir and Gromyko was the third meeting since the two countries severed diplomatic relations, "and one of the reasons for which the foreign ministers come to the general debate at the General Assembly is to meet colleagues from various countries."

Labor Condemns Cabinet Rejection

TA051522 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 5 Sep 82

[Text] The Labor Party has said the Cabinet's rejection of the Reagan plan was rash and hysterical. A statement issued by the party's reaction team says the proposals raised by the U.S. President are worthy of an in-depth examination, and could open the door for an arrangement to resolve the Israeli-Arab conflict. The Labor Party says it would be short-sighted on the part of the Cabinet to reject the Reagan plan out of stubbornness and stiffness.

MAPAM Criticizes Rejection

TA041728 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1713 GMT 4 Sep 82

[Text] Tel Aviv, 4 Sep (ITIM) -- "The Government of Israel is certainly prepared to coordinate interests with the United States and supply it with services as long as these are services of war and blood," MAPAM Political Secretary Dr Gadi Yatziv said today. "It is only when the United States asks for services of peace and stability that the government suddenly stands up straight and refuses."

RAKAH Rejects Initiative

TA041311 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1300 GMT 4 Sep 82

[Text] RAKAH says that the Reagan plan, like the Camp David accords, will not lead to peace but to wars, bloodshed and increasing U.S. hegemony under the cover of peacemaking. Instead, the Political Bureau of RAKAH suggested the holding of an international conference with the participation of Israel, the PLO, the Arab countries, the United States and the Soviet Union.

Frayj on W. Bank, Gaza Support

TA071429 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 7 Sep 82 p 2

[Report by political correspondent Yosef Tzuri'el]

[Text] "Were Israel to accept the Reagan plan, many figures in east Jerusalm, the West Bank and the Gaza Strip would openly support it and try to get it implemented," Bethlehem Mayor Ilyas Frayj said last night.

Contrary to a notice distributed yesterday in Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza Strip, which said that the Arabs of these areas oppose the Reagan plan on principle, the Bethlehem mayor claimed: "I tell you, with full responsibility, that the reality is different. I meet people of rank and influence from all kinds of circles and from all sorts of places, and from them I hear that the Reagan plan indeed seems to them like a good start, as a basis for solving the Palestinian problem."

Asked why he is the only person to support the plan openly, Frayj said: "I acted thus because the plan coincides with the view I have held for the last 10 years. Others simply are afraid to express an opinion unacceptable to the Israeli Government. As a result they have no alternative but to whisper in secrecy."

Arab sources have reported that the U.S. Consulate in east Jerusalem has held talks with figures from the territories who told envoys of the U.S. administration that it is true that this is their view and that they support the Reagan plan. It has been reported from the civilian administration that a serious group of figures likely to support the Ragan plan no doubt exists. All or most of this group supports King Husayn. This group now also wants to consolidate its influence in the area, taking advantage of the crisis besetting the PLO leadership.

Frayj Calls on Fes Summit

TA050622 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0600 GMT 5 Sep 82

[Text] Bethlehem Mayor Ilyas Frayj calls on the Fes summit participants to incorporate Egypt in the talks and adopt the Reagan plan. In a talk with our correspondent Pinhas 'Inbari, Frayj praised the positions Egypt has adopted in the recent crises. In his opinion, the Reagan plan is worthy of adoption because of the positive elements it included.

'Peace Now' Launches Campaign

TA071419 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 7 Sep 82 p 2

[Report by Tova Tzimuqi]

[Excerpt] Yesterday the "Peace Now" movement launched a public campaign against the Cabinet's policy. A demonstration will be held tomorrow opposite the Knesset building, and actions are planned at those sites in the West Bank where the Cabinet decided to establish new settlements. The movement leaders reported that if the Cabinet carried through its resolve to establish settlements or to hold any other ceremony at one of the new sites, thousands of movement followers will pour into those places to protest the destruction of the chance for peace.

A communique issued by the movement says that the Begin government, which chose the course of war as the way to resolve the Palestinian problem, has learned that the problem has grown more pervasive rather than dying out. The Cabinet's attempts to overlook the problem by rejecting any suggestion for a dialogue means yet another case where the path of war is being chosen.

In reaction to the prime minister's remarks that support for the Reagan plan is treason, [movement spokesman] Tzali Reshef said that he is inviting Begin to read the "Peace Now" position papers and see that in principle many issues raised by President Reagan were acceptable to "Peace Now" long before President Reagan launched his initiative. These principles, "Peace Now" believes, are acceptable by a very large majority, and therefore the demand that they be rejected is ridiculous.

Members of the Theoretical and Political Circle for Religious Zionism last night issued a call to the prime minister to reconsider President Reagan's suggestion and accept it.

IDF FIXES 'RED LINE' FOR SYRIANS IN LEBANON

TA051535 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 5 Sep 82 p 3

[Report by Sha'ya Segal]

[Text] The Syrian forces in the eastern sector of southern Lebanon are continuing their efforts to improve their positions bordering those of the IDF, by the "slow crawl" method. To counter this phenomenon, a "red line" has been fixed for each Syrian post, and the moment the Syrians cross it IDF units open fire to make them move.

The Syrians "are not in a hurry." From time to time they try to "steal" a few meters, mainly at night. When dawn breaks the IDF soldiers see that the Syrians have advanced their positions. Sometimes the Syrians try to advance also during the day.

The positions of both the IDF and the Syrians in the eastern sector are mainly on hilltops. The IDF has fixed "red lines" at the foot of the hills on top of which are Syrian positions.

On Friday, three Syrians tried to cross the "red line" in the Rashayyah sector and IDF soldiers in the position opposite opened fire. The Syrians withdrew immediately.

An IDF officer explained that there is a further reason for opening fire on the Syrians crossing the "red line": There was a case a few days ago in which a Syrian soldier went to stand opposite an IDF position, and signalled to the soldiers not to shoot at him.

The IDF soldiers did not open fire -- but then it became clear that this was a trap: While the soldiers were all watching that soldier, a Syrian or terrorist squad opened fire on an IDF vehicle in the area, and two soldiers were wounded by an RPG shell.

IDF soldiers are compelled to rest mainly during the day, when observation points suffice to discern if the Syrians are trying to reach the area of their posts. Some of the Israelis keep watch while the others rest -- in order to maintain constant alert.

The distance between the IDF and Syrian positions ranges between several hundred meters to a few score meters only. The IDF is ready with other means than the observation points in order to thwart infiltration and attacks.

In the meantime, the preparations for winter are continuing at an accelerated pace in the eastern sector. The posts that IDF soldiers will man also in the winter -- and these are not all the posts manned presently -- are being built so as to allow as comfortable and warm a stay as possible.

The paving of roads to the cease-fire line in the eastern sector is also continuing at a quick pace. In the Jabal Tiyu'ah area, east of Rashayyah, a road has been paved right up to the Syrian border. In that area, the Syrians are sitting on their country's border and not in Lebanon -- and therefore the road was paved up to the IDF position, situated on the Syrian border.

MORNING PRESS EDITORIALS ON LEBANON, FES SUMMIT

TA080628 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0435 GMT 8 Sep 82

[From the review of morning press editorials]

[Excerpt] HA'ARETZ says that it is known that relations between Bashir al-Jumayyil and Major Haddad are not free of tension. Israel owes something to Major Haddad and it must explain this to whomever takes power in Beirut. It is inconceivable that finding a compromise between the two people is beyond our diplomatic ability. In this connection, there is no point in hinting to Al-Jumayyil that without a formal peace treaty Israel will establish a security belt with a separate, special status which, so it is to be understood, will be controlled by Major Haddad in accordance with orders from Israel and this is a situation which Major Haddad himself would not desire. In general, we should not rush and we should not threaten. Lebanon's affairs are complicated. A delicate hand is required to resolve the complications, not a fist.

'AL HAMISHMAR asks how the desire to see a special status for southern Lebanon in the absence of a peace treaty fits in with the desire to restore the Government of Lebanon's independence and sovereignty over its territory. It is impossible to impose peace on any country. It emerges that this cannot be done even if a grateful Bashir al-Jumayyil is its leader. Only war can be unilaterally imposed. Will the additional complications, mainly on the eastern front, asks the paper, lead us to another war?

THE JERUSALEM POST writes that Israel did not take up arms last June against aggression by the Government of Lebanon, but by the PLO terrorists who had set up their state within Lebanon. The liberation of Lebanon from foreign tyranny has been one of Israel's declared, if far-reaching, war aims. It would be ironic if instead of offering sympathy and understanding to Bashir al-Jumayyil in his arduous task, Israel were to increase pressure on the new president.

HATZOFE thinks that the Arab leaders at the Fes summit will not succeed in bridging the differences of opinion among themselves. Therefore, general resolutions are expected without any clear decision on the matters in dispute.

NABULUS YOUTH KILLED IN CLASH WITH IDF PATROL

TA042013 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2000 GMT 4 Sep 82

[Text] Yesterday, youths in Nabulus attacked an IDF patrol. Muhammad Abu-Mur'i, aged 17, died after being shot by the patrol's commander. An IDF soldier was slightly wounded. Our correspondent Pinhas 'Inbari reports that the youths stoned the IDF patrol in the center of Nabulus, with one of the youths striking a soldier with an iron bar, slightly injuring him. A friend of the youth tried to take another soldier's weapon. The patrol members then fired warning shots in the air. When the youths refused to disperse, the patrol's commander opened fire, wounding one of the attackers. The youth was rushed to the hospital, where he died of his wounds.

Death Sparks Demonstration

NC051643 Paris AFP in English 1608 GMT 5 Sep 82

[Excerpts] Jerusalem, Sept 5 (AFP) -- Two people were wounded today when Israeli soldiers fired to disperse Palestinian demonstrators in Nabulus, where a young Palestinian was killed by an Israeli patrol on Friday, Palestinian sources said here.

An Israeli army spokesman confirmed that "some incidents" has taken place in the northern West Bank town, but denied that Israeli soldiers had used firearms. Youths were reported to have thrown stones.

The Palestinian sources said 2,000 people attended the demonstration, waving Palestinian flags and carrying portraits of Palestine Liberation Organization leader Yasir 'Arafat.

The latest incidents have led to fears of a new wave of violence in the West Bank and Gaza, just as the occupied territories are at the center of a serious difference between Israel and the United States.

The death of the 17-year-old Palestinian Friday broke 4 months of relative calm on the West Bank and struck sparks of further violence in the volatile region.

The new outbursts make Israeli hopes for substantive negotiations with moderate Palestinian leaders following the departure of the Palestinian Liberation Organization from Lebanon seem as remote as ever.

Israeli authorities are on record as saying that the destruction of the PLO infrastructure will favor a rapprochement between Israelis and Palestinians "disposed to a dialogue".

But the sacked mayor of Nabulus, Bassam ash-Smak'ah said today that "our people will defend their rights. The Palestinian people will continue to fight so long as the Israeli occupation lasts".

"Israeli pressure is too strong for large scale demonstrations to take place, but this does not mean that the people accept the Israeli occupation," the former Mayor of Al-Birah Ibrahim at-Tawil added.

Further Report

TA052004 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 5 Sep 82

[Text] Disturbances occurred in Nabulus today. Students threw stones at security forces and an IDF patrol dispersed them.

No one was hurt. Last night disturbances occurred in the Al-'Amarah refugee camp, in the Ramallah District. Security forces surrounded the area. Our correspondent in the territories has learned that two inhabitants of Qatnnah village, in Ramallah District, were wounded yesterday. The inhabitants claim they were beaten by members of the Ramallah Area Village League. Our correspondent notes that recently there have been several incidents between village league members and inhabitants of Judaea and Samaria who oppose them.

SECURITY FORCES KILL ARAB YOUTH NEAR TULKARM

TA062117 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2100 GMT 6 Sep 82

[Text] A young Arab boy has been killed near Tulkarm by security forces who were looking for a person who had laid an ambush for an Egged bus. Our correspondent Pinhas 'Inbari reports that the shots were fired at the bus during the morning when it was on its way from Netanya to Argaman via Tulkarm and Nabulus. Near the village of Bal'a, a youth arrived unexpectedly, armed with a submachine gun, and fired bursts at the bus. Nobody was harmed. The security forces combed the area and in the course of this they tried to arrest four suspects. One of them tried to escape and shots were fired at him. He was killed. The other three were interrogated and released.

TZIPORI PROPOSES ELECTIONS WITHIN 3 MONTHS

TA071847 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1830 GMT 7 Sep 82

[Excerpt] Jerusalem, 7 Sep (ITIM) -- "I suggest declaring early elections immediately and holding them within 3 months, so the nation can express its opinion about the U.S. plan and decide between the plans of the Likud and the Alignment." This was said today by Communications Minister Mordekhay Tzipori in reply to a question at the Economic and Social Club in Qiryat Gat. Tzipori said he is throwing down the gauntlet to the Alignment following an announcement this week by the Labor Party's secretary in which he agreed to hold early elections.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCES PLAN TO FIGHT INFLATION

TA080605 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 8 Sep 82

[Text] The Finance Ministry and the Bank of Israel are implementing a new economic plan. The details of the plan were formulated in discussions that lasted for many weeks. In the document concluding the discussions, Prof Yaqir Plesner, deputy governor of the Bank of Israel, says that conditions have been created that permit a more effective fight against inflation.

According to the plan, a certain devaluation can be expected of the shekel. The speed of the shekel's devaluation will be decreased to 4-5 percent a month. The cost of subsidized commodities will be kept realistic and at the same time there will be an appreciable reduction of the sales tax. The cost of many imported products may be reduced by next week. Employers' payments to national insurance will be decreased by 3-5 percent. The cost of living allowances will be paid monthly.

However, there may be a drop in the standard of living. The document's author also emphasizes that all this may be done without harming the standard of employment in the economy. Professor Plesner has told our correspondent Gid'on Zelinger that if these steps are implemented, the inflation rate may be reduced by up to 40 percent within 2 years.

ZAIRE ENVOY: BEGIN MAY VISIT IN OCTOBER

TA071720 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 7 Sep 82 p 3

[Report by Inge Deutschkron and Tamar Golan]

[Excerpt] "The prime minister's visit to Zaire is intended to demonstrate the feelings of friendship and strengthen the ties between our countries and peoples," Zaire's ambassador to Israel, Mbuze N'somi Lebwanabi, said in an interview with MA'ARIV. In his view, Mr Begin's visit to Zaire, which was canceled in August, may take place in October. President Mobutu of Zaire, who has been officially invited to make a return visit to Israel, will apparently come this year or at the beginning of next year.

Sitting in his new eight-room embassy in Bet Eliyahu, in Tel Aviv, the ambassador expressed his belief that "other African states also intend to renew their ties with Israel." He added: "However, they will do so at their own pace, without the applying of pressure in this regard."

Zaire used to have embassies in all Arab countries. "But now we have diplomatic relations only with Egypt, Morocco and Tunisia." All the other Arab states severed ties with Zaire after it renewed its relations with Israel, he said. "We received economic assistance from Saudi Arabia, which has now been stopped."

Lebwanabi noted that in his view, his first mission as ambassador would be to strengthen bilateral political ties. Begin's expected visit to Zaire is a yardstick of the priority of this mission. "The prime minister of Israel will conduct many talks with our president," he added.

The next mission on the agenda is agricultural cooperation. "Talks on this cooperation are already being held," the ambassador reported. "The projects being discussed involve mainly irrigation systems and aid in growing fruit and vegetables in Zaire. We have already drawn up the master plan for this."

The prime minister's official visit to Zaire is scheduled for the first half of October. However, it is possible that this visit -- which has already been postponed twice -- will be again postponed, diplomatic sources in Paris have reported.

The reason for the possible postponement mentioned in Paris is that at the end of next month -- a few days after Begin's expected visit to Kinshasa -- a summit conference of Francophone countries is going to take place. If some countries threaten to boycott the conference, Mobutu will ask Begin to postpone his visit to Zaire again.

The organization of Francophone countries was established about 10 years ago during the government of President Pompidou, and was meant as the French answer to the British Commonwealth. Seeking to expand their influence on the black continent, the French joined Zaire, Rwanda and Burundi to the organization. In the past, French President Francois Mitterrand opposed holding a summit in Zaire, but now he has decided to give his blessing to holding it there, and will even take part in it personally.

BRIEFS

WORKERS FROM TERITORIES -- A record number of Arabs from Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza Strip worked in Israel in August: 55,245 Arabs worked last month as compared with 53,136 in July, and 47,790 in August last year. The number who worked in August was the highest number recorded since the employment of workers from the territories began. [Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1755 GMT 7 Sep 82 TA]

ALGERIA

SFRY'S KRAIGHER ARRIVES IN ALGIERS 4 SEPTEMBER

LD041314 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 4 Sep 82

[Text] Sergej Kraigher, member of the Yugoslav Presidency and former SFRY president, arrived in Algiers this morning aboard a special aircraft. He was met at Houari Boumediene International Airport by Heavy Industry Minister Kasdi Merbah, Foreign Ministry Secretary General (Haj Ben Abdelkader Aljud) and the Yugoslav ambassador to Algeria. The purpose of Kraigher's visit is to exchange views on the current international situation and to bolster ties of friendship between the two countries.

Talks With Bitat

LD051104 Algiers APS in English 1006 GMT 5 Sep 82

[Text] [Dateline indistinct] -- Sergej Kraigher, former president of the Yugoslav Presidency, currently member of this collegial organ, arrived yesterday in Algiers.

He had talks with the president of the People's National Assembly (APN), Politburo member Mr Rabah Bitat, on the evaluation of the cooperation relations between the two countries, their reinforcement in the parliamentary field as well as on the international situation mainly at the light of the latest developments in the Middle East.

On another turn, Mr Kasdi Merbah, Central Committee member, minister of heavy industries audienced Mr Zivorad Kovacevic, co-president of the Algerian and Yugoslav joint committee. Mr Kovacevic is a member of the delegation led by Mr Sergej Kraigher. Mr Merbah, as a president of the joint committee examined with his counterpart the development of the Algerian and Yugoslav cooperation since the latest session of the joint committee.

Meets With Messaadia

LD061518 Algiers APS in English 1048 GMT 6 Sep 82

[Text] Algiers 6/09/82 (APS) -- M. Mohamed Cherif Messaadia, Politbureau member, responsible of the permanent secretary of the Central Committee of the FLN Party audienced on Sunday Sergej Kraigher, former president member of the Presidency of Socialist Republic of Yugoslavia. The two sides dealt with the bilateral relations and the international questions especially the situation in the Middle East, in Western Sahara and South Africa. They also dealt with the Mediterranean region, putting an emphasis on the necessity to make of the zone a lake of peace, of security and cooperation in the service of all the bordering peoples.

LIBYA

PDRY PRESIDENT ARRIVES, MAKES STATEMENT

LD051938 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1830 GMT 5 Sep 82

[Excerpts] Tripoli, 5 Sep (JANA) -- Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, president of the PDRY, arrived in the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah this evening. The brother leader of the revolution welcomed Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and his accompanying delegation.

Staff Major 'Abd as-Salam Ahmad Jallud and Brig Gen Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, commander in chief of the armed forces, took part in welcoming the PDRY president.

The Yemeni president told JANA his visit to the Jamahiriyah comes within the scope of continuous meetings with the brothers in the Jamahiriyah for deliberations and consultations on pan-Arab destiny and of means of bolstering the solid fraternal relations between our two peoples and countries.

At the end of his statement, he expressed confidence that the talks in the Jamahiriyah will bolster cooperation in supporting the struggle of our Arab nation, which has been subjected to the most ferocious imperialist, Zionist and reactionary attack.

AL-QADHDHAFI ATTENDS MILITARY GRADUATION 4 SEP

LD051112 Tripoli JANA in English 0958 GMT 5 Sep 82

[Text] Tripoli, Dhulqidah 17, September 5, Jamahiriyah News Agency -- The revolution's leader and supreme commander of the Libyan Arab Armed Forces, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, yesterday evening attended the graduation ceremony of a new batch of students from the [word indistinct] defence college [word indistinct] popular celebrations marking the 13th anniversary of the Great Al Fateh Revolution.

The graduation was also attended by the general commander of the Libyan Armed Forces, Brigadier Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, the chief of staff, Brigadier Mustafa al-Kharrubi, the air force, army, navy and air defense chiefs of staff and a large gathering of citizens.

The ceremony was inaugurated by readings from the Holy Koran [words indistinct] the air defence school commander. In it he said [words indistinct] the present and previous [word indistinct] make the realisation of an armed society a [word indistinct] reality. He said these graduates will defend the gains made by the Libyan people in all fields under the Great Al Fateh Revolution.

The graduated students then held a [word indistinct] in which the traditional handing over of [words indistinct] between graduating and other students took place, after which the revolution's leader and supreme commander of the armed forces presented diplomas to the top ten graduating students.

Citizens and students present at the ceremony chanted slogans affirming their solidarity with the revolution's leader, stressed their commitment to the defence of the Great Al Fateh Revolution and its giant accomplishments and pledged to challenge all imperialist Zionist and reactionary conspiracies that attempt to rob the Arab nation of its freedom.

JALLUD ADDRESSES 'PRODUCERS' 3 SEPTEMBER

LD041016 Tripoli JANA in English 0805 GMT 4 Sep 82

[Excerpts] Tripoli, Dhulqidah 16, September 4, Jamahiriyah News Agency -- Staff Major 'Abd as-Salam Ahmad Jallud yesterday night met with the producers in the sector of production, economy and services. He told them the producers have the full rights to celebrate the Great Al Fateh day, for it means to them the final emancipation and the end of wrath and oppression.

He added: "The 1st September 69 Revolution led to the 1978 producers revolution which brought about political, material and moral achievement for the producers who became partners instead of wage workers. This revolution put an end to the bureaucratic administration in the public sector and the exploitation in the private sector".

Staff Major Jallud said that the revolutionary command relies a great deal on the masses of the producers for inciting Arab workers to achieve victory and join the producers in the Jamahiriyah so as they all shoulder the responsibility for stopping the Zionist death train and defeating it and realize victory for millions of workers in the Arab homeland, because their victory will bring about that of the Arab nation.

The revolutionary command also relies on the awareness of the producers of the danger of the forthcoming stage, considering that they are capable of sacrifice and of implementing the call for the minimum requirement of food and maximum of arms.

Staff Major Jallud called on producers to be more committed to play their role through their vocational and production congresses, through their presence in the revolutionary committees and basic people's congresses (?and) to explaining the revolutionary programme of the forthcoming stage, which will be presented to the peoples congresses, to the popular masses.

He stressed that the free Libyan Arab people must hold the banner to liberate the Arab nation and stop and defeat the Zionist death train, to prove that the Libyan Arab people are only moved by their beliefs that their concern for the dignity and honor of the Arab nation which has been tortured by the enemy in Lebanon and Palestine.

He reminded that the Libyans' ancestors had adopted the decision of the minimum requirement for food when they were fighting the fascists in 1971. This decision, he said, must also be taken in 1982 as it is nothing new to the Libyans.

He added "if this death train is not stopped [words indistinct] it will bring death and destruction upon us. [Word indistinct] we must be as careful as our grandfathers who fought for nearly a quarter of a century in difficult circumstances, during which they said no to a life of humiliation and submission, and opted for death rather than life without honour. The forthcoming stage requires a higher level of awareness from the popular masses in order to implement the future revolutionary programme aimed at mobilizing our capacities and energies on a nationwide scale so as to defend our national existence and identity.

Producers will be especially responsible for realizing this revolutionary programme. We have decided to live with dignity using the minimum of food and achieving the highest level of production, through moving everyone towards higher standard [words indistinct] and implementing the one full day work programme because we consider ourselves in a militant struggle".

At the end of his speech, he stressed that popular masses must work toward (?bringing) nearer the day of the armed people, by continuing the training to carry arms in schools, factories and institutions so as to defend these against any enemy.

CHADIAN ARMY COMMAND GREETS AL-QADHDHAFI

LD041058 Tripoli JANA in English 0930 GMT 4 Sep 82

[Text] Tripoli, Dhulqidah 16, September 4, Jamahiriyah News Agency -- The General Western Command of the Chadian Third Army has sent a message of congratulations to the revolution's leader Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi to mark the 13th anniversary of the Great Al-Fateh Revolution. The Third Army's command praised the revolution's stances and its confrontation of all American imperialist and Zionist schemes directed against the freedom of peoples.

The command also expressed total faith in the Green Book's pioneering, humane dicta and stressed the determination of spreading the message of the masses' era everywhere. The Third Army's command also extended warmest congratulations to the Libyan Arab people in their celebrations marking the 13th anniversary of the Great Al-Fateh Revolution.

MOROCCO

AL-'ALAM CALLS REAGAN PLAN 'TURNING POINT'

NC041718 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1603 GMT 4 Sep 82

[Text] Rabat, 4 Sep (MENA) -- U.S. President Ronald Reagan's initiative on the Middle East has been met with great interest by Moroccan circles since the basic question to be discussed by the Arab summit conference starting here Monday is the Palestine question.

The Moroccan paper AL-'ALAM says the new U.S. stand may be an important turning point in the search for an urgent and comprehensive settlement of the Middle East question.

The paper says the stand President Reagan announced is regarded as an important development. The new U.S. stand contains opposition to the establishment of Israeli settlements in the occupied Palestinian territory and to continued Israeli control over it. The paper notes the U.S. President's clear remarks that the tragedy of the evacuation of Palestinians from Beirut is the fact that there is a people without a homeland. The paper says that this new tone in the U.S. speech concerning the Israeli policy in the Arab area may be a turning point in the search for a just and comprehensive settlement of the Palestine question.

LIBERIAN PRESIDENT DEPARTS 3 SEPTEMBER

LD031406 Rabat MAP in English 1250 GMT 3 Sep 82

[Text] Fes, Sep 3 -- President of Liberia Samuel K. Doe left here Friday morning at the end of a short visit to Morocco during which he was received by King Hassan II of Morocco. [Word indistinct], President Doe told newsmen that he had examined with the sovereign the current situation of the Organization of African Unity as well as the general situation in the African Continent.

SUDAN

DEMONSTRATORS DEMAND U.S. SUPPORT FOR PALESTINIANS

JN071322 Monte Carlo Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1300 GMT 7 Sep 82

[Text] Eyewitnesses arriving in Cairo say hundreds of demonstrators marched through Khartoum streets yesterday toward the U.S. Embassy, raising banners and anti-U.S. slogans and demanding support for the Palestinian cause from President Reagan's administration.

President Ja'far Numayri has expressed support for President Reagan's proposals to settle the Palestinian question.

NUMAYRI TO STUDY U.S. MIDEAST INITIATIVE

JN041448 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1435 GMT 4 Sep 82

[Text] Khartoum, 5 Sep (SUNA) -- President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri today received a written message from the U.S. Government, containing the details of the U.S. initiative on the Middle East as well as the U.S. viewpoints on resolving the Palestinian issue. The message also contained the steps proposed by the initiative for attaining this objective. The president will study the contents of the message which contained the U.S. initiative, preparatory to answering it.

AT-TAYYIB CONFERS WITH SOVIET CHARGE 4 SEP

JN041539 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1455 GMT 4 Sep 82

[Text] Khartoum, 4 Sep (SUNA) -- Staff Maj Gen 'Umar Muhammad at-Tayyib, first vice president and director of the state security apparatus, this morning received the Soviet charge d'affaires in Khartoum. They discussed bilateral relations, issues of mutual concern, current events in Lebanon and Sudan's attitude toward the Palestinian issue.

The Soviet charge d'affaires lauded Sudan's stands and President Numayri's initiative in hosting 1,000 Palestinian strugglers. He also praised the warm reception accorded the Palestinian strugglers in Sudan, which confirms the nobility of the Sudanese people and their firm stands on the Palestinian issue.

MINISTER RETURNS FROM CAIRO INTEGRATION TALKS

EA052140 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 5 Sep 82

[Summary] The minister of education and guidance returned to Khartoum today after leading Sudan's delegation to the seventh meeting of the technical committee for education and cultural integration of Sudan and Egypt in Cairo. The minister expressed satisfaction with Egyptian appreciation of Sudan's needs.

TUNISIA

BOURGUIBA ADDRESSES MESSAGE TO FES SUMMIT

LD070142 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 6 Sep 82

[Excerpts] On the occasion of the convening of the second round of the Arab summit conference in Fes, President Bourguiba has addressed the following message:

In the name of God, the all merciful, the all compassionate. Esteemed brothers: I thank God the Almighty for making it possible for us to meet for the second time after a long wait, and in this noble, ancient and good capital. We have been able to respond to the kind invitation my son and my friend King Hassan II addressed to us; may God guide him. Our presence today in the city of Fes is simply a response to a holy appeal that comes to us from the depth of the Arab conscience with its past, which was a beacon that threw the lights of civilization all over the world, and with our peoples who aspire for dignity and assurance and seek progress and prosperity, and with our future generations who watch us and hope that we will clear for them the path of safety and existence, and with our martyrs whose pure blood watered the fields of honor and who gave themselves to God in defense of right and dignity.

I have spoken several times about this issue and I have explained to you my views regarding it. Today, I am not adding anything new to what I have already said. We have reached, in our affairs, a turning point you know well and of whose consequences you are well aware. We are approaching the hour destiny is decided. In my opinion, the elements of the crisis have gathered and have been escalated to a level beyond endurance. This being the case, it is not feasible to follow any course but the course of movement and development. Credit in bringing the issue to maturity goes particularly to our Palestinian brothers who stood fast and firm and accepted the greater martyrdom; also to the PLO which basically relied on itself; and to its leader, our brother, the struggler Yasir 'Arafat who has looked after it and guided it well and inspired it with his will and faith.

The issue today is more critical and more grave because it would be easy to go down the slippery path -- either a movement toward the shore of safety or, God forbid, a deterioration whose consequences cannot be predicted; or half solutions, which will be imposed on us and which we will not be able to resist, especially since we have a cunning and stubborn enemy who has defeated us, not by his number or richness, but by his knowledge and cunning and his unity and determination.

Think for a long time before you make a decision. Consider well before you choose. Avoid emotion and extreme stands, which mislead but are futile. Let it be known to you that these are solutions that do not give immediate satisfaction but they open the door to the future. It is wise that we do not reject them and that we take them into consideration, provided that we preserve the principle and the clarity of the aim and provided that the determination is there to go ahead with wisdom toward the (?coming) stages. Don't make more enemies for yourselves because this will make your enemy stronger. Israel has moved ahead of us only through the sympathy it has managed to win for its cause. Forget your differences; unite your ranks and place the more important over the important. Don't forget that our fate is but one and that which brings us together is greater and more important. This is what provides us immunity and strengthens our prestige.

Twenty years ago, I appealed to you to accept international legitimacy and to adhere to it as a foundation for resolving the Palestinian issue. Today, you have seen that it is the most useful entrance. Deliberate over this well and look into the projects that followed, all or some of which carry within their folds what is in line with our interest. Sieze the opportunity because it is there. Look for a method that makes the international community adopt your opinion and commit it to undertake its implementation. Be patient and persist and gather for yourself what makes you and your argument stronger.

Esteemed brothers, this is my advice, which I give to you sincerely for the sake of God, for your love and in the service of the interest of Palestine and that of the Arabs. It is the outcome of my experience for half a century. I dictate nothing to you nor do I give you a directive, God forbid. It is only advice.

WESTERN SAHARA

INFORMATION MINISTRY ISSUES COMMUNIQUE

LD051122 Algiers APS in Arabic 0800 GMT 5 Sep 82

[Text] The liberated territories, 5 Sep (AFP) -- A communique issued on 4 September by the Saharan Information Ministry announced that on 30 August the Saharan People's Liberation Army shelled the Moroccan monarchist forces stationed in Messeied and (Maghans El-Hiran) in southern Morocco. The communique added that the localities of (Ouazghin), (Tritaf), (Takaknit) and (Kikak) were also subjected to an intense shelling on 1 September by the Saharan People's Liberation Army.

KENYA

SECURITY SITUATION IMPROVES; CURFEW LIFTED

EA031042 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 3 Sep 82

[Text] It has been announced from the office of the president that due to improved security situation in the whole country, curfew in Nairobi has been lifted with effect from tonight.

The announcement said the completed lifting of curfew in Nairobi means that the government is fully satisfied that the security of the state has returned to normal after the recent disturbances. Wananchi should now go about their day-to-day business normally.

The announcement added that according to the government records, the number of former Kenya Air Force personnel who have not yet been accounted for is 25 only. It went on to say that these are now living as fugitives on the run and are no longer a threat to the security.

The announcement requested all Kenyans to remain alert and vigilant and to report to the authorities if any of the remaining outlaws are sighted.

PRESIDENT MOI SPEAKS IN MACHAKOS 4 SEPTEMBER

EA052100 Nairobi Domestic Service in Swahili 0942 GMT 4 Sep 82

[President Daniel arap Moi speech at Kathiiani, Machakos District, on 4 September -- recorded]

[Excerpts] Ladies and gentlemen, we have all come here today to raise money for Kathiiani hospital. I thank you all, whether schoolchildren or citizens, for coming here in large numbers and with single determination to do some thing that will help build our nation.

Health and education, roads and other things are needed for our benefit. I want to thank the committee chairman of the school and hospital we hope to build, Mr Mulinge, who has encouraged the citizens in these areas to look ahead. It is the duty of every enlightened leader to put up a lamp where he lives and be a leader where he lives [applause] even if he is an army commander. Not only does he do his job, he also wants to satisfy the needs of the people where he lives. He has already spoken about water over there, then he touched on primary and secondary schools. You have been the fruits of his work.

I would like to tell all leaders, councillors, members of Parliament, ministers or whatever: Our goal is to develop and improve the lives of the people. Mr Mulinge is not the type to (?complain) in the newspapers, wanting a hospital there and something else there. Only deeds are meaningful. Everything he has said; his aim is to enable the people of this area, which has a large population, to have their needs satisfied. First, there is the Machakos-Kathiiani road that will cost the government 12 million shillings. The tender has been accepted and work will start this year. [applause] The road will come here. I cannot say precisely whether the road will come up to this school, which would be better. I asked the minister concerned to see to it that the contractor builds the road up to here. He should not ask for too much money.

In a district like Machakos, for instance, we want to have a resident water engineer. [applause] We want a permanent resident planning engineer. We want a permanent resident road engineer and all other such senior people so that there would be no need to rush to Nairobi and then return to Machakos. They should stay here so that they can plan the district's affairs. [applause]

We prepare youths like that in our university. From now on, we will arrange to teach the youths in the university. They should be taught what will help us in the future, not things that have another goal.

Let it be clear that having an African background is quite different from an American or British or any other background. [applause] The foundation of our university must be that same one of African self-reliance -- our difficulties and affairs. Those who say they have degrees, and I have here many such people, must know that Kenyan citizens are different. Their traditions are different, quite different. A man who comes from Bukusu, for instance, and the traditions of Bukusu are different from the Kamba people. There was the hyena who is said to have taken over the government. Whose government has that nonentity taken over? [laughter] He was a thief. If he had taken over the government, would he have been worried? Why has he worried just for a couple of hours? He said he had taken over but then he disappeared into thin air. There was not a big army, only a few people with Mr Mulinge, ten in all. [sentence as heard] You the citizens can understand the things they did.

Reject anyone who wants to divide the Kenyan people. If anyone tells you "Let's cut off our tails," you must know that he has an ulterior motive. Don't cut off your tails.

I would like to tell KANU officers: Don't dismiss anyone [word indistinct] from the party. If you know a person to be bad, vote him out in an election. This is how to remove someone we don't want. This is because some people are vengeful and we do not want such things. We want to preserve our democracy. To preserve democracy is to use the vote to remove the person we don't want.

Don't blame me later, saying that the government is bad. If you elect a dirty fellow, what will he do? He will sully the government. Therefore, I rely on you. If a bad person was elected, vote him out. That is the only way, instead of outright dismissal.

I want to thank the traders, all of them. In spite of their ordeal, they have worked hard to restock their shops. [applause] I thank them very much indeed. I also want to ask the insurance companies to assist the traders who lost their property through no choice of their own.

I know only a few who want to follow tradition. In African traditions, men were circumcised. There is benefit in male circumcision. [Words indistinct] the most important thing today is to see that we do what is right and avoid the rest.

Even if there are doctors who have such knowledge, or women with the necessary skills, so that everything would be all right, I will not permit children to die as long as I am leader. For the one who comes later, to lead the children allowed to suffer will be his responsibility. On this matter of circumcising girls, I say, stop it immediately. [applause]

How many people agree with me? Hands up, those who agree with me. [applause and laughter] Thank you. You are helping me and helping my children.

Let us do things that will give the people of Kenya security, a state of security. I bear malice against nobody. However, when people do things that harm the country, then certainly the government will take steps to protect the majority. We don't enjoy doing these things.

And then there are our Kenyan newspapers. They behave as if there were no government that can close them down. Why? In Tanzania is there a privately-owned paper? Where in the whole of this Africa is there? [sentence indistinct] What have we seen recently? Is that democracy?

They claim there is this and there is that. What is there? I have said before that there are people who will run away and leave the people in difficulties. One day we will talk about what happened, but not today. Although these matters brought about deaths, at times you can almost laugh at what was done. It was robbery, pure looting here and there.

With these few words, I thank you for bearing with me and for sitting in such a hot sun for a long time. I hope we will raise a lot of money to enable you to have a better life. With these few words, God bless you.

PAPER SAYS 10 PEOPLE BEING HELD FOR QUESTIONING

EA072020 Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 7 Sep 82 p 1

[Philip Wangalwa report]

[Text] A government doctor and a deputy secretary in the Ministry of Health are among 10 officials reportedly being held in various police stations for questioning since August 22.

Sources close to the families said police picked up Dr Julius Nyawanda Onyango of Kenyatta National Hospital and Mr Frederick Ouka from the Ministry of Health between August 22 and 24 and that they had not been seen or heard of since then.

Of those picked up were three women (two secretaries and a school teacher), the families said. Mrs Pamela Ngure, a secretary with the Old East African Trading Co., Nairobi, whose husband is a quantity surveyor, was reportedly picked up on August 22. A teacher at the New Kibera Primary School, Mrs Hannah Zeruya Obura, was said to have been picked up at about the same time. Her husband was said to be an undersecretary in the Ministry of Industry, Nairobi. Mrs Joyce Adhiambo Ooko, a secretary with Kenya Airways, was also reported to be in police custody.

The sources said Mr Isaac Odundo Ombech, an employee of the Ministry of Transport and Communications, was also being held. And Mr Ongiyo Ombech, who works at New Stanley Hotel, and Mr Peter Orua Onduru, who works in Kisumum were picked up at the same time, the sources said.

The sources also confirmed that a deputy secretary in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Mr Bernard Adundo, and Mr Barrack Hola of the office of the president of Nairobi were picked up at the same time.

Eight of those picked up are said to be from Uyoma location, Siaya District, the sources said. Mrs Obura and Mrs Ooko come from Ugenya and Gem locations.

Last week, the deputy public prosecutor, Mr Sharad Rao, told the NATION that the screening of people picked up by police following the August 1 disturbances had been hampered because of their large number. Mr Rao was reacting to numerous requests by members of the public wanting to know where their relatives or friends who had been held by police were.

Many of these people are still in the hands of the Criminal Investigation Department (CID) or the Special Branch for screening, he said.

Yesterday, neither the police spokesman nor Mr Rao were available for comment on the 10 men and women reported to be in custody.

SOMALIA

DFSS ISSUES WARNING TO ARAB LEAGUE STATES

EA072038 (Clandestine) Radio Kulmis in Somali to Somalia 1800 GMT 7 Sep 82

[Text] A statement released by the Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somalia [DFSS] warns member states of the Arab League against interfering in the internal affairs and the ongoing civil war in Somalia.

The DFSS statement stresses the unfortunate consequences that may arise from misconstruing the efforts of the Somali people in search of change for democracy and progress. The statement reveals that the DFSS is now at a stage where it can defeat the Siad Barre regime and can overthrow it at anytime.

The DFSS statement adds that it is necessary for the member states of the Arab League to understand that Siad Barre has no legitimacy as president and does not enjoy the confidence of the Somali people. Any attempt to discuss the chaos in Somalia, the DFSS statement says, or to support dictator Siad Barre will be conspiring against the Somali people and sharing with and supporting Siad Barre in his commission of high treason against the Somali nation in his giving military bases to foreign powers in Somalia, internal political suppression and the violation of human rights in Somalia.

BARRE 'GRATEFUL' FOR U.S. MILITARY AID

EA051630 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1115 GMT 5 Sep 82

[Text] Challe Mohamed Siad Barre, president of the Somali Democratic Republic [SDR], left this morning at the head of a delegation for Fes, Morocco, to attend the Arab summit.

Challe Siad Barre told Ministry of Information and National Guidance reporters at the airport that the Arab League summit will discuss the main problems facing Arab countries including the future of the Palestinians, Lebanon, the Gulf war and the Horn of Africa. About the conference, the president said the previous Arab summit broke up following disagreement over the agenda, adding that the forthcoming summit is faced with important issues that need to be tackled and is, therefore, expected to be successful.

Turning to U.S. military assistance for Somalia, the president said the assistance is important to Somalia, adding that a friend in need was a friend indeed. The president said the Somali Government and people are grateful to the U.S. Government and people for the assistance.

On his recent tour of certain regions of Somalia, the president said this is not the first time he has visited some of the country's regions and that it is routine. He said the tour is important as it enabled him to see the general living conditions of the people in those areas and their vigilance in defense of their sovereignty and freedom against the provocations of Abyssinian black colonialism and its allies.

SDR President Challe Mohamed Siad Barre called on the courageous Somali Armed Forces and the Somali people to continue their defense of the motherland and to hit back at whomever attacks them.

The president and his delegation were seen off by the first vice president of the SDR and minister of defense, Challe Lt Gen Mohamed Ali Samatar; bureau chairmen; ministers and government and party leaders.

DFSS CAPTURES LATEST U.S.-SUPPLIED ARMS

EA041526 (Clandestine) Radio Kulmis in Somali to Somalia 1800 GMT 3 Sep 82

[Text] Fierce battles are raging between the 9th General Aynanshe Division of the Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somalia [DFSS] and enemy forces still loyal to Siad Barre's regime near and on the outskirts of (Balli Sintir) in the Mudugh region.

Reports reaching us from the battle zone say heavy casualties have been inflicted on the enemy forces. They have suffered many deaths and wounded and have lost much military hardware.

The enemy forces lost 3 30-mm guns; 43 enemy soldiers were killed. The reports add that the DFSS forces captured antitank shells, landmines, handgrenades and infantry rifles, all from the latest American delivery to Siad Barre's regime.

The DFSS lost three martyrs and seven others were wounded.

Further reports on the continuing fighting will be released later.

TANZANIA

CHADIAN MINISTER ARRIVES WITH MESSAGE FOR NYERERE

EA052024 Dar es Salaam in English to East Africa 1000 GMT 5 Sep 82

[Excerpt] The Chadian ruling State Council's minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, Mr Idriss Miskine, is in Dar es Salaam to deliver a special message from the Chadian leader Mr Hissein Habre to President Nyerere.

On arrival at Dar es Salaam International Airport, the minister told reporters that he has brought documents with him on the current developments in his country which would be presented to Mwalimu.

BRIEFS

GDR OFFICIAL VISITS -- Ndugu Gotting, deputy speaker of the GDR legislature, held talks yesterday with Prime Minister Ndugu Cleopa Msuya. The two leaders discussed relations between the two countries and a number of international issues. Ndugu Msuya commended the existing relations between the two countries, saying Tanzania is pleased with the visit by the GDR leader, who had come to learn about Tanzania's objectives. [Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 0700 GMT 20 Aug 82 EA]

UGANDA

BILL RETURNING PROPERTY TO ASIANS PASSED

EA022300 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 2 Sep 82

[Text] Parliament has passed a bill under which property and business which were taken away from Asians by Amin's dictatorial regime will be given back to their former owners who claimed them.

The bill, known as the expropriated properties bill, was passed with some amendments. One of the amendments called for the setting up of a new board known as the Departed Asians Property Custodian Board. It will consist of the ministers responsible for finance, commerce, land, minerals and water resources, local government, the attorney general and two other people nominated by the president. The period in which to reclaim property and business was also increased from 6 to 90 days.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

OPPOSITION GROUP LEADER ASKS ANTIREGIME FIGHT

AB031505 Paris AFP in French 0811 GMT 3 Sep 82

[Text] Paris, 3 Sep (AFP) -- Barthelemy Yangongo, who claims to be the secretary general of the Ubangi People's Patriotic Front-Labor Party, has from Paris called on Central Africans to "start a fight" against the government of President Andre Kolingba.

Yangongo said during a press conference that "a provisional Central Committee" of the party, which met "somewhere in Africa" last month, appointed him as the secretary general. Dr Abel Goumba, who recently was arrested in Bangui, has been dismissed from the party's chairmanship, Yangongo added.

Although challenged by many Central Africans who claim to be members of the original Ubangi People's Patriotic Front, Yangongo announced he will soon initiate a program of "beginning the struggle of the Central African peoples" which provides notably for "the immediate release of all political detainees, the restoration of political and trade union freedom and the immediate return to a civilian regime with new presidential elections that are truly free."

Yangongo, who was minister of information in 1978 and was arrested many times under the regimes of former emperor Bokassa and former President David Dacko, expressed his intention of contacting the different Central African political parties with the aim of setting up a common front.

MINISTER ON PLANNED 'REVOLUTIONARY ORGANIZATION'

AB041405 Paris AFP in French 1028 GMT 4 Sep 82

[Text] Bangui, 4 Sep (AFP) -- The Ubangi People's Patriotic Front-Labor Party [FPO-PT] of Abel Goumba, who was arrested last 17 August, is planning to set up "a clandestine revolutionary organization" with the aim of overthrowing the established order in the CAR, Interior Minister Lt Col Sebastien Guipi stated in Bangui on Friday.

The minister said the FPO-PT resumed its political activities in March 1982 in violation of the law forbidding all activities by political parties in the CAR.

"Any person, whoever he may be, will be brought before the competent jurisdiction in so far as enough proof has been gathered on his involvement in this affair," stated the minister who said that investigations are continuing.

The problem started with the arrest of Patrice Endjimougou, secretary general in charge of the foreign relations of the FPO-PT, at the Bangui airport on 14 August. He was carrying documents in his suitcase which, according to CAR authorities, proved that the FPO-PT had resumed its activities. It is pointed out that when he assumed power on 1 September 1981, Gen Andre Kolingba suspended the constitution and the activities of the political parties.

Following this discovery, the CAR authorities made a number of arrests, including that of Abel Goumba, 54, rector of the university and chairman of the FPO-PT since its creation in 1976.

Lieutenant Colonel Guipi revealed that many letters of Professor Goumba were seized. According to the interior minister, in the letters found on Endjimougou, the chairman of the FPO-PT affirms that "the Central African citizen counts on the action of foreign countries to effect a political change in the CAR."

According to the ministers, Goumba writes in his letters that he reaffirms his support for Marxism, that insecurity reigns everywhere in the CAR. "These letters," the minister explained, "were addressed by Goumba to foreign personalities to thank them for their assistance or to put at their disposal militants of the FPO-PT in order to track down counterrevolutionaries."

In another development, a manuscript entitled "Draft Program of the Government" has been seized as well as minutes of meetings. Therefore, after the resumption of political activities by the FPO-PT last March, the minister stated that since 8 June EZINGO, a newspaper in the national language, Sangho, (LET US AWAKEN) and the information organ of the FPO-PT, has been circulating clandestinely.

The minister also revealed that on 12 August 1980 a congress of the FPO-PT took place in a foreign country and was chaired by Professor Goumba.

Documents which were seized by the CAR authorities and which had been discussed during the congress reveal the draft constitution of a clandestine revolutionary organization. Included in the points examined at the congress are the opening of sections and offices abroad, military recruitment and the introduction of arms in the CAR.

According to Lieutenant Colonel Guipi, a part of this clandestine revolutionary organization is already set up with a "base" in the CAR and with branches in a neighboring country and Europe.

The minister said the "Military Committee for National Redress [CMRN] will not tolerate irresponsible adventurers thirsting for power indulging in subversive and clandestine practices."

The intransigence of the CAR authorities can be explained by the fact that, appointed rector of the University of Bangui on 4 January, Professor Goumba enjoyed much confidence within the CMRN, especially from the CAR head of state who had decided to "give this brilliant doctor his chance."

CAR authorities feel that the successor of Simon Bedayangaro, former rector and close to Ange Patasse (an opponent wanted for a coup attempt), should "educate the youth without any partisan spirit."

CHAD

HABRE AIDE ANNOUNCES ARREST OF 'LIBYAN AGENT'

PM060959 Paris LE MONDE in French 3 Sep 82 p 6

[Text] Colonel al-Qadhdhafi has envisaged giving material aid to "southern" Colonel Kamougue, Allam-Mi Ahmad, adviser to the Chadian State Council president, stated in Paris on 1 September when he announced the arrest in Sahr (southern Chad) of a Libyan agent who had the job of planning the establishment of an "airlift."

"Abdallah 'Umar Suleyman, close aide to Colonel Mas'ud, chief of one of the Libyan intelligence services," was arrested Friday "shortly after Sahr rallied to the officers opposed to Colonel Kamougue," Allam-Mi stated.

According to the documents seized, Allam-Mi said, the agent's mission was to "prepare the establishment of a Libyan airlift aimed at supplying military equipment to help Colonel Kamougue and at informing Tripoli on developments in Chad."

GHANA

RAWLINGS SENDS MESSAGE TO AL-QADHDHAFI

LD051050 Tripoli JANA in English 0945 GMT 5 Sep 82

[Text] Tripoli, Dhulqidah 17, September 5, Jamahiriyah News Agency -- The leader of the revolution received a message of congratulations from Flight Lieutenant Rawlings, chairman of Ghana's Provisional Defence Council, which reads:

"On the occasion of the national day of the Jamahiriyah, I am happy to send in my name, that of the National Defence Council and Ghanaian people our most sincere congratulations and wishes for your happiness and that of the heroic people in this great country.

"This occasion symbolises for us in Ghana the (?victory of the aspirations) of the African farmers and workers. We wish (?that) future occasions will witness further liquidation of the forces working against this progress and prosperity of our peoples. I take advantage of this occasion to express to you once more our deepest admiration for the help given by our brotherly Libyan people under your wise leadership to Ghana and would like to confirm to you my country's determination to continue the constructive cooperation with your country and all the rest of the progressive countries in the world.

"Please accept our warmest wishes for a prosperous health and our deepest admiration."

Flight Lieutenant Jerry John Rawlings, chairman of the Provisional National Defence Council, the Republic of Ghana

LIBERIA

STUDENTS TOLD TO VACATE UNIVERSITY PREMISES

AB062207 Monrovia Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 6 Sep 82

[Text] As the University of Liberia remained closed for the fourth day in a row, another detail has emerged from there. This time, an announcement from the president of the university, Dr Meier Anthony Brown Shemus, ordering all resident students of the university to vacate the premises by 1700 tomorrow, 7 September.

Today's [words indistinct] quoted Dr Shemus's announcement from sister station, ELBC. The paper said the announcement affects approximately 400 students on the university's main campus and medical college campus in Congotown and those at the university farm at (Cendel). The entire Cendel bus episode commenced last Thursday on the main campus of the university following a boycott of classes by the university students in demand for adequate buses to transport to Cendel.

ANGOLA

INCREASED RSA MILITARY ACTIVITY REPORTED

EA071402 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 7 Sep 82

[Text] South African troops deployed in northern Namibia last week stepped up air and ground patrols in the southern border areas of Angola near Cunene Province. This was reported the day before yesterday by the Defense Ministry. According to the same source, South African troops garrisoned on both sides of the border, numbering 30,000-35,000 have been infiltrating Angolan puppet gangs into Cunene Province. These gangs have already been detected in N'jiva, Chandongo and Mupa.

Meanwhile on 4 and 5 September, South African aircraft overflew the Cahama region where forward positions of our armed forces are stationed.

During the same period, a South African motorized unit was spotted about 40 km from Cahama.

UNITA CLAIMS SUCCESSES IN MILITARY OPERATIONS

MB080625 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 7 Sep 82

[Text] The UNITA resistance movement of Angola says it has killed nearly 700 soldiers and captured large quantities of arms and ammunition in various operations.

The Lisbon office of UNITA said two of its fighters had been killed in the operations. It gave no dates but said that they were in retaliation to the government's offensive launched with Cuban and Soviet military support in July.

UNITA said 267 government soldiers had been wounded and 12 captured in clashes in the central provinces of Benguela, Huambo and Bie. Resistance fighters also destroyed a locomotive on the Benguela railway line.

Sources in Lisbon said UNITA's attacks on the Bengual line had completely stopped the flow of mineral exports from neighboring countries. It has been one of the main targets of UNITA.

ZIMBABWE

NKOMO ON EFFORTS TO FIND KIDNAPPED TOURISTS

AB041325 Paris AFP in English 1235 GMT 4 Sep 82

[By Jean-Michel Stoullig]

[Text] Bulawayo, Zimbabwe, Sept 5 (AFP) -- Zimbabwean minority leader Joshua Nkomo believes that six foreign tourists kidnapped some six weeks ago are still alive, "but I am not saying that they may not be dead," he told Agence France-Presse in an interview after a tour of the area.

However, Mr Nkomo, whom the kidnappers say they support, added that the six men -- two Britons, two Australians and two Americans -- could now be anywhere, even in Harare, following the failure of a large-scale army operation to find them.

Earlier Mr Nkomo had told the Bulawayo CHRONICLE newspaper that he had received information that the tourists had been seen alive some 10-12 days ago.

The kidnappers, thought to be renegade former members of Mr Nkomo's pre-independence guerrilla army, are demanding the release by Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's government of imprisoned leading members of Mr Nkomo's Patriotic Front Party.

Mr Nkomo was speaking after addressing rallies in the Lupane and Nkayi tribal area 150 kilometers (95 miles) north of Bulawayo in Zimbabwe's southwest, the stronghold of his minority Ndebele people and his party.

Mr Nkomo said that he had met earlier this week Army Commander Rex Nhongo, who had agreed to suspend the operations of his 2,000 troops and police combing 2,000 square kilometers (800 square miles) of Matabeleland.

Mr Nkomo, who asked for the military to withdraw temporarily so that the kidnappers could release their prisoners, said that when he was in the area he had not met any troops. This was confirmed by journalists who had attended his last meeting on Thursday.

The PF leader, whose party has been accused by Mr Mugabe's Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU) members of subversion, said he had been acting for the good and the unity of Zimbabwe.

"My mission was to motivate the people. They knew there had been some whites who had been taken away by armed men, but to them it was a government thing to recover them," he said.

"I had to motivate them and say 'You are part of the country, you are part of Zimbabwe, and that is why you have got to play a part in seeing that those people do not die in our country."

Mr Nkomo said that he now thought that local people would pass on his message to the kidnappers if they saw them and urge them to give up their captives. "They were very responsive," he added.

He considered that Thursday's offer by the government of a 10,000 Zimbabwean dollar (7,500 U.S.) reward for information leading to the finding of the tourists, was "a recognition" of what he had done.

But he added that he might have to go to speak to people in other areas if it proved that the hunt was being concentrated in the wrong place. It was even possible, as certain persistent rumors had it, that the kidnappers had fled into neighboring Botswana.

On his party's continued difficult relationship with the government, Mr Nkomo said he had sent a letter to Mr Mugabe asking for a joint meeting of ZANU and Patriotic Front leaders.

"There are problems that you cannot solve by fighting, now that we are an independent country," he said in an appeal to his dissident former guerrillas who have been making armed attacks throughout Zimbabwe since his own dismissal from the government last February.

"The next thing we must do is to know what the problems are and talk to the other party," Mr Nkomo added. He stressed that this included "the security situation that came about as a result of political misunderstandings."

Mr Nkomo's appeals for a parliamentary commission to inquire into the wave of violence have so far been rejected by Mr Mugabe. But he refused to "say anything that would make it difficult for ZANU to move towards us."